

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,515

\*\*R

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 28-29, 1981

Established 1887

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S., U.K., U.S. Air Mail, U.S. Parcel Post, U.S. Registered Mail, U.S. Special Delivery, U.S. Surface Mail, U.S. Surface Registered Mail, U.S. Surface Special Delivery, U.S. Surface Parcel Post, U.S. Surface Registered Parcel Post, U.S. Surface Special Delivery Parcel Post, U.S. Surface Registered Parcel Post, U.S. Surface Special Delivery Parcel Post, U.S. Surface Registered Parcel Post, U.S. Surface Special Delivery Parcel Post.

Talks failed as aim for Zimbabwe

Harare (AP) — Zimbabwean Friday hailed as a success as aid conference that has pledged assistance totaling \$1.9 billion. Zimbabwe Conference on Production and Development (COPAD) was attended by representatives from more than 30 countries, mainly Western, and international organizations. Closing session Friday, at Canaan Banana called conference a "resounding success" and added, "Today we are proud to receive, tomorrow to be proud to give."



Polish labor leader Lech Walesa, right, chatted with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski before the two men resumed talks Friday aimed at averting a general strike planned for Tuesday.

EEC States Seek Political Unity As Economic Problems Worsen

By Paul Lewis (New York Times Service) — MAASTRICHT, Netherlands — At their semiannual meeting this week, the leaders of the 10 countries of the European Economic Community showed that the main thrust of Europe's postwar drive for unity was now shifting from the economic to the political sphere. After two days of top-level discussions, they failed once again to settle a long-standing and acrimonious dispute over fishing rights in each other's coastal waters, and instead resolved merely to "decide to decide quickly" in the words of France's president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

NEWS ANALYSIS

EEC industry ministers favor linking steel subsidies to cuts in capacity, but fail to agree on a deadline for phasing out subsidies. Page 11.



About 25,000 West German farmers gathered in Bonn Friday, many with cows, to demand a 9-percent increase in farm prices.

Time Change in Europe

BRUSSELS — Twenty-one European nations, including the 10 countries of the European Economic Community, will go on summer time at 1 a.m. Greenwich mean time Sunday, setting clocks one hour ahead. It will mark the first time that all EEC nations will simultaneously go on summer time, which will end Sept. 27. The EEC countries are Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland, France, Denmark, Italy, Greece, and West Germany. Nine EEC nations go on summer time Sunday are Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, East Germany, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. On Friday, the European Commission announced it will propose to the Council of Ministers to have summer time start on the last Sunday of March throughout the EEC between 1983 and 2000, or week earlier if Easter falls on that day. The commission proposes that from 1983 the end of summer time should always fall on the second Sunday in October. This splits the difference, a spokesman said, between the end of September date traditional on continental Europe and the end of October date normal in the British Isles.

Poles Strike 4 Hours In Show of Defiance

Crisis Mood Marks New Labor Talks

By John Darrton (New York Times Service) — WARSAW — Following the bidding of the Solidarity union, millions of workers staged a four-hour nationwide strike Friday — the largest organized protest since Communist rule began in Poland 36 years ago. The stoppage that grew out of anger over alleged police violence in Bydgoszcz eight days ago began and ended exactly on schedule and without any major incidents reported. The union promptly proclaimed it a total success. Six hours after the massive show of strength for the union, at 6 p.m., Solidarity leaders and the government resumed negotiations aimed at averting an all-out general strike set for Tuesday. The talks were later recessed until Saturday morning, but a glimmer of hope emerged when union leaders said that the talks seemed to be going well. Friday's protest predictably drew a chorus of sharp attacks from the Soviet bloc, underscoring the predicament of Polish leaders, faced with stiff and sweeping demands from the union. The strike took place against a background of rising concern in the West that Soviet troops, which are currently on maneuvers in and around Poland, may invade to quash the seven-month-old drive for greater democracy and a better living standard.



Workers at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw read the latest issue of the Solidarity newspaper Niezależność (Independence) during the Polish union's four-hour national warning strike Friday.

Russia Appears to Want Poland To Act Forcefully in Showdown

By Anthony Austin (New York Times Service) — MOSCOW — The Soviet Union appears to be putting pressure on Poland's leaders to regain control of the situation there by the use of forceful measures — without, of course, any concessions to the Solidarity union. That is the impression drawn by Western diplomats from the substance of Soviet press reports and commentaries in the week since the incident in the Polish town of Bydgoszcz, in which the union charges, the police roughed up a score of union members while evicting them from a provincial assembly hall. Dispatches from Warsaw by Tass have strongly defended the police action, denying any brutality, and have placed full blame for the "extremely tense situation" on Solidarity and the "anti-Socialist, anti-Polish" dissident organization KOR, which stands for the Committee for Social Self-Defense. A Tass report published in Friday's issue of Pravda denied by implication that there were any legitimate workers' grievances to justify the threat of a general strike, and said that "measures are being taken to restore public order."

Poland Falls Into Default On 2 Loans, Bankers Say

By Carl Gewirtz (International Herald Tribune) — PARIS — Poland has fallen into default on at least two bank loans, senior Western bankers reported Friday. The amount of the loans in default, reportedly managed by Citicorp and Manufacturers Hanover Trust, could not be immediately learned. However, as word of the default spreads, the entire \$12.7 billion Poland owes to Western banks, which is not covered by guarantees of Western export credit agencies, should theoretically be automatically declared to be due for payment — and therefore also in default through the cross-default clauses written into loan agreements. Western bankers are scheduled to meet in London Tuesday to discuss Poland's month-old call for an emergency loan of \$1 billion. However, bankers insist that there is no question of their supplying new credit to Poland at this point. Bankers have dragged their feet on that request, preferring to wait for Western governments to reach agreement on rescheduling the \$10.35 billion owed to them. Official creditors are scheduled to meet again in Paris next week. Their work has been impeded by the absence of any credible plan put forward by the Poles that would give reason to believe the current financial crisis could be overcome. Default, as opposed to an orderly rescheduling or refinancing of existing debt, more often than not is an ugly legal event with lawyers of creditors fighting each other to attach whatever international assets can be found to offset the outstanding debt. Trying to contain the ensuing financial upset to just Poland would be a major challenge. Trying to reconstruct the Polish economy, with its need of essential Western imports, would be equally daunting. For this year alone, the banks are owed \$3.1 billion in debt not guaranteed by Western government credit agencies. West German banks hold the largest share — \$678 million, followed by U.S. banks, \$575 million, French banks, \$378 million, and U.K. banks (\$220 million). Poland itself last week estimated its total foreign debts at \$27 billion. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Sees 'Dangerous' Split in Polish Party

From Agency Dispatches — WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, continuing to express its concern over the situation in Poland, said Friday that there was a "very major split" in Poland's Communist Party and warned that the United States and its allies were considering options in the event of a Soviet military intervention in Poland, although there was no definitive mention of military options. The comments, made separately by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, followed a statement by President Reagan Thursday night that the Polish situation was "very serious... It's a very tense situation." Mr. Haig said Friday that there was a "very dangerous, very bad" split in Poland's Communist Party and that this weekend could be critical in determining whether there could be a peaceful outcome to Poland's internal problems. State Department officials said that there were contingency plans to set up a "Polish watch group" in the department's operations center to keep an eye on fast-moving events in Poland. But they said that action had not yet been taken. "I think it's very, very serious," Mr. Haig told reporters. "There's a very major split in the party between hard-liners and soft-liners... I think there's a great deal of concern that this coming weekend could be critical," Mr. Haig said. Among warning signs, he said, was the continuation of Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military maneuvers in and around Poland that have lasted beyond the time when the exercises had been expected to end. He also cited the tensions associated with Friday's four-hour warning strike by the independent labor federation Solidarity and the possibility of a general strike next week. Meanwhile, the Senate in a resolution that it approved 96-0 Friday, warned the Soviet Union that any intervention in Poland "could have grave consequences for the entirety of East-West relations." However, the resolution does not spell out any specific U.S. actions the Senate would support against the Russians if they intervene in Poland. Mr. Weinberger told reporters that a variety of options were being considered by the United States and its allies in the event of Soviet military intervention in Poland. He refused to specify what the proposals were and, asked if he intended to include a Western military option, said: "I don't rule it in and I don't rule it out." Following Mr. Weinberger's meeting with reporters, high-ranking aides said that no military option was considered and added that the defense secretary had intended to be purposefully vague in an effort to keep the Soviet Union guessing. Food Riots Possible Mr. Haig said that the situation was more serious than the December period, when there was real worry in the Carter administration that Soviet intervention might be imminent. Mr. Haig also said that because of a deteriorating economy the possibility of food riots in Poland "is a real thing... It's a contributor to real tensions that exist throughout the country, and tempers." The United States and its European allies are considering possible emergency aid for Poland, including shipments of food, powdered milk and grains, Mr. Haig said. A senior State Department official who did not want to be identified said that Soviet intervention in Poland still was "neither inevitable nor imminent." "On the other hand," he said, "if there is a major crackdown internally, I think there would be fighting, and if there was fighting, you know what comes next," an apparent reference to Soviet intervention. The State Department official who spoke on background Friday, said that, although the United States would consider extending additional economic aid to Poland to help relieve its economic crisis, it does not want to be in a position where it would "bail the Soviets out."

Guerrillas Disarmed

ISBURY (AP) — Zimbabwean soldiers have disarmed guerrillas at a northeastern base, leaving one camp in the country. The former guerrillas still their arms, the government said Friday. On Monday, 30 truckloads of arms and equipment had been from the Mashumba Pools to Salisbury, announced person Mungangwa, minister in the prime minister's office.

Israel Bars Vote on West Bank PLO Role

Los Angeles Times Service — JERUSALEM — The military government of the West Bank said that it plans to permit municipal elections in the occupied territory as the Palestine Liberation Organization dominates the political arena. Gen. Benjamin Ben-Eliezer Thursday said he called off his dogs scheduled for last year. PLO sentiment was so strong that the outcome of the ballot would have damaged the David peace talks. He said he was waiting for a change in the climate before rescheduling elections. "I know then and I still know would be the result of such action," he said. "The message we received from the population was only one: No peace treaty, no to Israel, no yes to the PLO." "But when we come to discussing with them, they send us a PLO. We have nothing to do with the PLO."

# Major Yugoslav Student Protest Broken Up

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

**BELGRADE** — Yugoslav riot police firing tear gas broke up a student occupation of university buildings in a politically sensitive province in which the majority of the people are of Albanian origin.

Several thousand students had barricaded themselves in the University of Pristina on Wednesday night in a protest representing the first serious unrest since President Tito's death 11 months ago.

The clashes, late Thursday night, followed two weeks of mounting unrest in Kosovo, Yugoslavia's poorest province, over inflation and poor living conditions. Local officials said several hundred students were in the university when the police broke into the building. The officials said 10 persons were slightly injured and 10 were detained.

The protest took on political overtones when some of the students demanded recognition of Kosovo as Yugoslavia's seventh republic, instead of its present status as an autonomous region.

Kosovo has long been regarded as a weak spot in post-Tito Yugoslavia because of its economic backwardness and the national rivalry between the Albanian majority and Serb minority. Years of what the province's one million Albanians considered repression by Kosovo's Serb elite boiled over into violent demonstrations in 1968 that were put down by the army.

The occupation of the university has coincided with other inflammatory incidents in Kosovo. Two weeks ago about 2,000 students in Pristina went into the streets to protest poor food in their canteens and then started shouting slogans against privilege and inequality. The demonstration was eventually broken up by police using tear gas.

Other episodes have taken place in the town of Prizren, near the Albanian border, where some students are believed to have rioted, and in Pec, where the refectory of a Serbian monastery was burnt down in mysterious circumstances.

Feelings have been running high in Belgrade and other Serbian cities over the affair, because the patriarchate of Pec has great historical and emotional significance for the Serbs, Yugoslavia's largest national group.

Taken together, the latest events reflect the two gravest problems confronting Tito's successors — ethnic differences in this complex multinational state and a gathering economic crisis.

The annual inflation rate is believed to be over 40 percent and there are 800,000 unemployed. The economic problems are most pronounced in poor provinces such as Kosovo, despite large-scale investments over the last 10 years. One fear of Yugoslav leaders is that economic strains in less developed parts of the country could set off new political tensions.

The comparison with Poland springs to mind, but in fact Yugoslavia is very different. Because of its multi-ethnic makeup it is almost inconceivable that the government would ever be faced with simultaneous protests from a united population, as in Poland.

In addition, there are more outlets in Yugoslavia for the release of tension than in Poland. Yugoslavs are free to travel abroad and to a limited extent, participate in political and economic decision making through workers' self-management.

The latest troubles in Pristina, Kosovo's provincial capital, coincided with the arrival in town of a ceremonial baton carried by Yugoslav youths around the country to mark Tito's birthday. The annual event is intended to demonstrate unity and brotherhood between Yugoslavia's many different ethnic regions.

# Pressures By Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-Socialist forces pushing the country?

After eight months of watching Communist power in retreat before the workers of Poland, the Soviet leadership, in the view of many Western diplomats, appears to have decided that the time has come to draw the line.

From the Soviet standpoint, the Polish party thus far has been buying labor peace by accepting a constantly increasing degree of dual power. In Soviet terms, this process leads straight to "anarchy" and the crumbling of the political and economic basis of Communist control.

The communists that were issued after the Soviet-Polish summit meeting in Moscow on March 4 took stock of that danger and stated that the Polish Communists "had the means" to restore order.

The Russians evidently feel that Poland is now living through a decisive moment in which those means, at long last, must be put to use.

Western diplomats assume that what the Soviet Union has in mind is a crackdown — imposition of emergency regulations outlawing strikes and perhaps some other forms of union activity, the arrest of a few labor or dissident leaders in the hopes of deterring others, and a general show of force to put a chill into the whole Solidarity movement.

If the Polish leadership proves unwilling to accept the risks of a showdown of that nature, or if the Polish security forces prove incapable of carrying out the job with sufficient ruthlessness, then many diplomats believe there would be nothing left for the Soviet Union but to use its own troops, in one form or another.

The consensus among Western diplomats, however, is that a number of variables remain to be played out before the prospect of Soviet military intervention would appear to be imminent.

The more difficult question for most diplomats is how long the effort could be sustained and how effective it would be, in view of the mass opposition it would face. Some thought the odds would be against a government victory, and that an indecisive outcome or a further setback for Polish Communism could once again leave Moscow feeling it had no alternative but to intervene.

The Soviet Union, in the view of all experienced Western diplomats in Moscow, continues to be highly reluctant to use its own forces directly although the current Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Poland are seen as a form of intimidation.

# Poles Strike in Defiance; Meeting Marked by Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

to protect its members and its achievements.

According to the strike plan, essential services remained in operation, including railway lines, communications and health services. Food stores were open, with lengthy lines.

In Szczecin dockworkers only unloaded ships that carried foodstuffs. Universities went on strike in Krakow and Wroclaw. In factories everywhere workers stood by their idle machines or met in groups and listened to tape recordings of the meeting in Bydgoszcz that ended in violence.

All liquor sales were banned throughout the country. The Polish news agency, PAP, gave full coverage to the strike, as did the evening television news, both noting that the event had passed peacefully and stating that the whole nation was now looking for successful talks to resolve the crisis.

A bulletin issued by the strike committee for Warsaw, which moved inside the Ursus factory, said: "We are striking for four hours today to avail ourselves of the last chance of not having to strike for four weeks.

"We are striking so that we might never again be beaten, jailed or slandered, so that the police will pursue criminals, not unionists."

The bulletin also asserted that the head of state radio and television, Stanislaw Balicki, told broadcasting employees Thursday that the government was prepared to impose martial law and hold up under a 30-day strike if need be.

**NATO Meeting**

**BRUSSELS (Reuters)** — The permanent representatives of the 15 NATO states on the North Atlantic Council met Friday to review the Polish crisis. Diplomatic sources said they had already drawn up a list of possible political actions.

**U.S. Panel to Fight Government Waste**

**WASHINGTON** — President Reagan has named a special council against government waste and fraud that he said "will follow every lead, root out every incompetent and prosecute any crook we find."

President Reagan signed an executive order Thursday setting up the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency and announced the selection of six of the eventual 16 inspectors general who will lead the battle. "The people are demanding action," said Mr. Reagan, who has estimated that up to \$25 billion is lost each year to government fraud and waste.

cal diplomatic and economic countermeasures that the alliance could take if the Soviet Union intervened in Poland.

In London, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher urged Western Europe to give more aid at once to Poland, which already owes about \$26 billion to the West. "The economic problems of the country are huge," he said. "There is basically a lack of all foodstuffs."

According to diplomatic sources in Warsaw, Western diplomats were summoned to the Foreign Ministry Thursday night and told that Poland urgently needed economic aid.

# Brazil Floods Kill 17

**RIO DE JANEIRO** — At least 17 persons have been killed and 10,000 made homeless by landslides and floods during a week of heavy rain in the central eastern state of Bahia, authorities said Thursday. Trade sources said that trees in the important cocoa-growing southern part of the state have not been harmed.

**Test of Space Shuttle Appears Successful**

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla.** — A major test of the space shuttle Columbia was completed Friday with no apparent problem, moving the orbiter a step closer to a first flight as early as April 10.

Technicians visually checked the space shuttle's external tank after the loading of 536,000 gallons of liquid oxygen and hydrogen, and reported no apparent problems. A detailed physical inspection was planned for Saturday and Sunday after the tank is drained. Space agency officials expect to set a launch date on Tuesday if no problems are found with the tank, which had been damaged earlier.

# Garcia Marquez, Fearful Of Arrest, Flees Colombia

**MEXICO CITY** — Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the author of "One Hundred Years of Solitude," has fled Colombia under what he termed "diplomatic protection" because he feared an arrest by the military authorities.

He flew to Mexico City on Thursday after he had been reported seeking refuge at the home of the Mexican ambassador in Bogota. There had been rumors he was wanted in connection with gun running by the leftist guerrilla group known as the April 19 Movement.

In Bogota, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos denied that the military was looking for Mr. Garcia Marquez, who has been a supporter of leftist causes. Mr. Lemos said: "The only people who might be pursuing him here are his admirers, who are many, and among whom I am included."

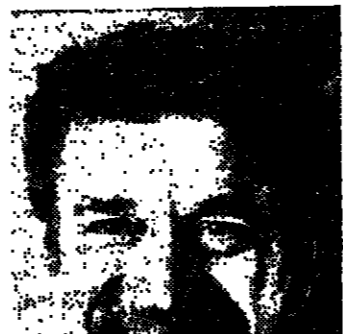
The 54-year-old Mr. Garcia Marquez is best known for "One Hundred Years of Solitude," the story of a family that reflects Colombian and Latin American history. He was prominently mentioned last year among candidates for the Nobel Prize in literature.

A government statement asserted that his action seemed to be part of a leftist effort to damage his homeland's prestige.

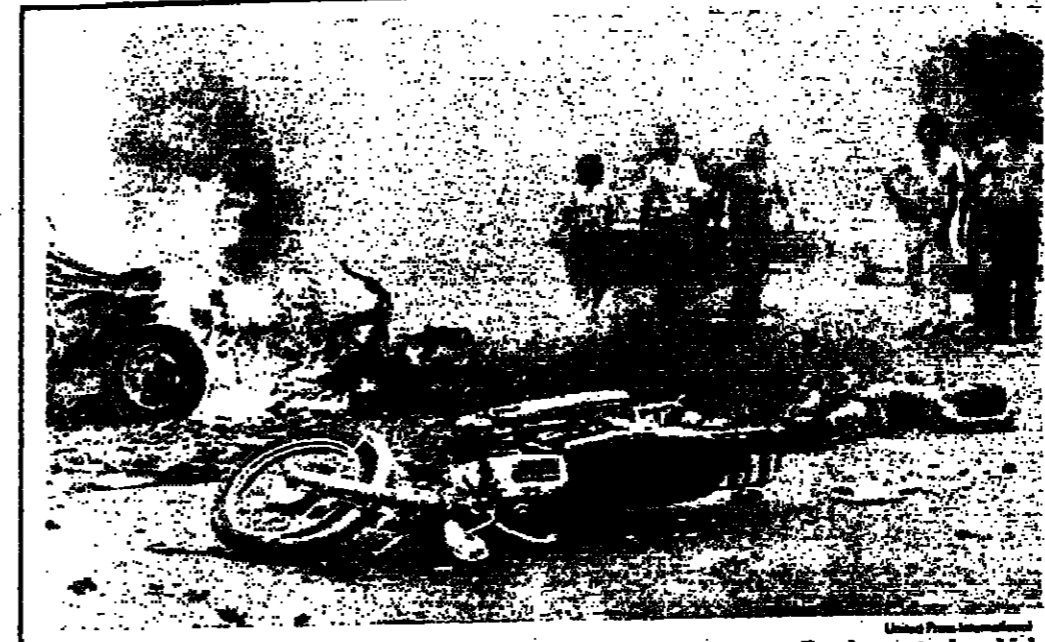
The novelist said that military authorities apparently wanted to question him about "arms captured aboard a truck" owned by members of April 19.

Mr. Garcia Marquez denied earlier reports that he had sought political asylum in the home of the Mexican ambassador in Bogota. "I asked only for diplomatic protection to leave Colombia. I have been a Mexican resident for the last 22 years. I was a tourist in Colombia."

As for the April 19 movement, he said: "That is an armed movement and my only weapon is my typewriter."



Gabriel Garcia Marquez



**SALVADOR EXPLOSION** — A motorcyclist lies dead next to a flaming auto in which police said three terrorists were killed when bombs they were transporting exploded near the Camino Real Hotel in San Salvador. Another bomb exploded in a parked car near the headquarters of military chief of staff Friday and three persons were seriously hurt.

# Reagan Reassessing North-South Talks But UN Envoy Is Optimistic on U.S. Role

By Fred Farris  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WASHINGTON** — The first top-level contacts between the Reagan administration and the United Nations on North-South economic issues indicate that the United States is reappraising its policies before resuming participation in the UN-sponsored "global negotiations" between rich and poor nations.

This assessment of U.S. intentions comes from Ruediger von Weizsacker, West German ambassador to the United Nations and current president of the General Assembly. He has just completed a round of meetings with State Department officials concerned with economic policy.

Mr. Von Weizsacker said that he was not disappointed with the results of his talks. "The United States is not ready to join us ... because they want to review the whole situation," he said. "But I am rather encouraged as far as the future of global negotiations is concerned."

The U.S. officials included Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Myer Rashish, undersecretary of state for economic affairs. Mr. Rashish has been put in charge of all U.S. international economic policy, including preparations for economic summit meetings.

Mr. Rashish said recently that the United States does not think that the global negotiations approach has been "useful or constructive up to this time." But he added, "perhaps I discern some changes — perhaps in part because some people recognize that changes will be required before the United States will participate."

Reagan administration is participating in the Mexico summit meeting on development issues.

His Washington talks convinced him, he said, that Mr. Reagan will take part, now that the North-South summit meeting has been postponed until after the economic summit meeting of seven leading industrial countries set for July in Ottawa.

Mr. Rashish, who is in charge of U.S. preparations for Ottawa, said recently that "North-South issues will receive major attention at the summit because the Canadians, who will chair the session, have identified that as the leitmotif for the talks."

Developing country leaders are concerned about the Reagan administration's slow pace on these issues, Mr. Von Weizsacker said. But they are prepared to wait, he said, because "they realize that global negotiations without the United States or with an unprepared United States would be a disaster."

supply and demand, predictability, prices, recycling of petrodollars by OPEC," he said.

Developing countries, in contrast, are eager to discuss finance — specifically, possible reforms in the international monetary system, including the role of the IMF and the World Bank.

On the other hand, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have no particular interest in discussing oil prices or supply or recycling. Beyond that, Mr. Von Weizsacker said, "they do not want any international conference of 154 states to decide on the disposition of their ... only raw material, which they say is a matter for sovereign states to deal with as their own property."

In talks about these issues, he said, the Chinese have participated more actively than the Russians; the Chinese delegate at the United Nations has said that China considers itself part of the developing world and supports Third World claims.

Taking stock, Mr. Von Weizsacker said that he sees "tremendous progress in the direction of agreement between North and South. We have moved from the confrontation in the 1970s to an era of cooperation and listening to arguments. The rhetoric has gone, we're there where we should be — a reasonable discussion of what we can do — in terms of decades, not months."

**Agenda Accord**

Analyzing the status of global negotiations, Mr. Von Weizsacker said that the key governments in both the industrialized North and developing South have agreed on 90 percent of an agenda for the talks. But differences in emphasis remain.

"Western European countries and Japan ... are very interested in detailed negotiations on energy

— supply and demand, predictability, prices, recycling of petrodollars by OPEC," he said.

Developing countries, in contrast, are eager to discuss finance — specifically, possible reforms in the international monetary system, including the role of the IMF and the World Bank.

On the other hand, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have no particular interest in discussing oil prices or supply or recycling. Beyond that, Mr. Von Weizsacker said, "they do not want any international conference of 154 states to decide on the disposition of their ... only raw material, which they say is a matter for sovereign states to deal with as their own property."

In talks about these issues, he said, the Chinese have participated more actively than the Russians; the Chinese delegate at the United Nations has said that China considers itself part of the developing world and supports Third World claims.

Taking stock, Mr. Von Weizsacker said that he sees "tremendous progress in the direction of agreement between North and South. We have moved from the confrontation in the 1970s to an era of cooperation and listening to arguments. The rhetoric has gone, we're there where we should be — a reasonable discussion of what we can do — in terms of decades, not months."

**Primary Role**

The General Assembly had been expected to launch these global negotiations about international economic reform last fall, but the United States objected that the preliminary talks failed to produce any formula maintaining a primary role for the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A hardening of the U.S. attitude was evident in Mr. Rashish's recent comment that he does not consider it useful to lump the range of questions affecting developing countries under the label "North-South issues."

"The South consists of a heterogeneous group of countries," he said, "and to think of this as homogeneous groups is self-defeating and invites the kind of sterile, confrontational debates we have seen on these matters at the United Nations and elsewhere."

Shortly before his talks with Mr. Rashish, Mr. Von Weizsacker — who is an ardent advocate of a North-South dialogue — wrote in The New York Times that "Americans have always stood by the poor and oppressed, [and UN delegates from prominent developing countries] cannot conceive that the United States will fail to see the economic benefits and the substantial political advantages of global negotiations supported by the United States."

— supply and demand, predictability, prices, recycling of petrodollars by OPEC," he said.

Developing countries, in contrast, are eager to discuss finance — specifically, possible reforms in the international monetary system, including the role of the IMF and the World Bank.

On the other hand, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have no particular interest in discussing oil prices or supply or recycling. Beyond that, Mr. Von Weizsacker said, "they do not want any international conference of 154 states to decide on the disposition of their ... only raw material, which they say is a matter for sovereign states to deal with as their own property."

In talks about these issues, he said, the Chinese have participated more actively than the Russians; the Chinese delegate at the United Nations has said that China considers itself part of the developing world and supports Third World claims.

Taking stock, Mr. Von Weizsacker said that he sees "tremendous progress in the direction of agreement between North and South. We have moved from the confrontation in the 1970s to an era of cooperation and listening to arguments. The rhetoric has gone, we're there where we should be — a reasonable discussion of what we can do — in terms of decades, not months."

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Carrington, Shahi Discuss Afghanistan, Gulf

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington began talks on Afghanistan Friday with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi of Pakistan, officials said, and they also discussed the security of the Gulf region.

Diplomats in Pakistan said Thursday that Lord Carrington would be considering new ways to pressure the Soviet Union into withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan, and that he wanted to help Pakistan meet the problems caused by more than 1 million Afghan refugees on the Pakistani border.

In Washington, it was reported that the U.S. State Department asked Congress for \$24 million next year to help Afghan refugees.

## Imprisoned IRA Man Put Up for Parliament

**BELFAST** — Bobby Sands, a member of the Irish Republican Army who has been on a hunger strike at Maze prison since March 1, will run for a seat in the House of Commons, the IRA's political wing said Friday.

Madanette Devlin McAliskey, who had announced her candidacy for the Fermanagh-South Tyrone seat Saturday, said that she was withdrawing from the race in favor of Mr. Sands, who has been in prison since 1977 serving a 14-year sentence for possession of firearms.

It was not known immediately if the two other Roman Catholic candidates would also step aside. If Mr. Sands were elected, he would not be expected to be able to take his seat at Westminster until he leaves prison.

## Sihanouk Announces He Is Forming Party

**PEKING** — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, said Friday that he had begun forming a new political party to negotiate more effectively with other forces opposing the Vietnam-backed government in his homeland.

The new party would try to link up with the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge and non-Communist resistance forces of former Premier Son Sant. In a telephone interview from his exile in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, Prince Sihanouk said that he hoped to have a military wing.

Prince Sihanouk said he would visit Peking next month for talks with the Chinese on military aid and further talks with the Khmer Rouge, following inconclusive negotiations earlier this month with the guerrilla group. He said another leading member of the new party, former Premier In Tam, would shortly visit Washington to ask for U.S. military aid.

## Honduran Airliner Hijacked to Nicaragua

**MANAGUA** — A Honduran airliner bound for New Orleans with 87 persons aboard, including about 20 Americans, was hijacked Friday morning and flown here, airport and airline authorities said. A Honduran spokesman said the hijackers demanded freedom for a Salvadoran leftist.

A woman and two children who were bound for New Orleans for medical treatment were freed, a Nicaraguan spokesman said.

A government official said that five armed hijackers were aboard the plane. According to airport authorities in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, the hijackers were four men and a woman. One was reported to have threatened to blow up the plane.

## U.S. Rejects Air France Cut In Concorde Fare

**WASHINGTON** — The Civil Aeronautics Board, retaliating against a recent action by French officials, has rejected Air France's proposal to cut its super-sonic Concorde Washington-Paris fares from \$1,722 to \$1,651.

The board Thursday also routed the Washington flight through New York instead of flying nonstop from Dulles International Airport as is now the case.

The board noted that French aviation authorities recently demanded that Trans World Airlines increase its fares if it went through with a proposal to change its international Ambassador Class service to allow for roomier seating.

"We must insist on consistent treatment for all carriers in the market," the CAB said. "In view of the government of France's refusal to permit TWA to set its own prices and standards of service, we have no recourse other than to deny Air France's proposal." Air France had asked permission to put the reduced fare into effect March 29.

TWA, meanwhile, said it was cutting fares 35 percent to 68 percent on flights between Houston and nine cities in Europe and the Middle East between April 27 and May 31. The round-trip fare to Lisbon, Madrid, Barcelona, Paris, Rome and Milan will be \$749. To Athens, Tel Aviv or Cairo, it will be \$849.

# African G By Russia Held Like Mozambique Se To Seek Closer

By Jack Foiese  
*Los Angeles Times Serv*

**MAPUTO, Mozambique** — cent events as unrelated to African commando raid President Reagan's decision support for the governa Salvador have combined to the Soviet Union with t: trial for expanding its pre: influence in southern Afr: That, at least, is the: Western diplomats in Ma: believe that Mozambiq: dent, Samora Machel, th: ability of a South Afr: to penetrate 40 miles int: try without challenge by: is ready to accept grea: ance from Moscow.

The Soviet Union ab: 1,200 people in Moz: about 400 of them milit: ing with the Machel go: And their Cuban allies: 1,300, also with about o: them in uniform.

It is widely believe: Westerners in Maputo th: ban, with the concurr: Russians, persuaded M: to expel four members o: Embassy and two of the: spies earlier this month.

Using their new influ: Mr. Machel, it is said, the: miss were able to force: use of the American i: regarded as retaliation: dent Reagan's determin: the supply of arms f: to leftist rebels in El Salv: CIA links Emb: The four U.S. Emb: members, all holding a: rank, were accused of be: bees of the CIA. Sources: ington acknowledged th: least one was a CIA a: tached to the embassy-w: known as "official cover."

The explosion follo: U.S. officials called a "t: tempt" by Cubans to fe: L. Olivier, one of the: cases, to spy on behalf: reported the encounter i: nor, and the explosion o: four men and the two w: lowered within hours.

A few days later fore: spondents bated outside: bique were invited to co: puza to hear confession: Mozambique governmen: they spies, and the t: appearing was a Mozar: Force captain who had: filtrated the CIA as a do: and exposed its operati: Two American civili: at about the same tim: y people were expelled: presented at the news o: and U.S. officials have: allowed to visit them. The: identified by the Mr: news agency as Arthur: man of Findlay, Ohio, a: for an American tire: and Carl Motzer of Chi: ology teacher at the lo: ty.

The South African ra: zambique took place at: January but its impact: in Mozambique. The ra: after the headquarters: can National Congress, a: tionalist movement exp: South Africa and now i: saboteurs back into th: Following the raid, th: yessels from the Soviet: Indian Ocean called at: and Beira, further north: did not appear until t: after the raid, and it i: ally believed the visit wa: Two Leaders' Reac: Premier Pieter W. I: South Africa, who is i: of an election campaign: that the Soviet ships "o: zon" were further civ: Moscow's intent to con: ern Africa to Commu: Machel referred to the: two ships as "comrades i: Mr. Machel called a: mid-February to demon: ther his wrath over the: he had thrown all Sou: businesses out of the: con South Africans contin: t the railroad and the po: to, since most cargoes: through the port are Sou: imports and exports.

Indeed Mozambique i: dependent on South Afr: sells food and other es: most neighboring co: countries. This has trad: us despite the absence: matic relations and th: by black leaders of Sou: discriminatory treatmen: own black people.

About 40 percent o: bique's foreign exchange: from the wages sent i: 35,000 Mozambicans who: South Africa — mostly i: factories and on farm: — transport charges paid: Africa's ships.

The East European Co: bloc countries provide i: chinery and vehicles int: help President Machel r: his country, which gain: pendence from Portugal: ago after a long armed: Cubans provide mostly m: — technicians and teach: Cuba has been the only: nist country to increase i: nel in Mozambique dur: year.

Mozambique is very: skilled workers. Most o: it: Portuguese fled the coun: independence. Partly a: the economy floundered,: jary the agricultural sect: is the country's econom: stay.

# Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



COGNAC COURVOISIER

**Video Cassette Center**  
THE LARGEST SELECTION OF VIDEO CASSETTES ANYWHERE!  
**VIDEO SHACK INC.**  
1088 Bway (at 49th St.) (212) 561-6269  
New York, N.Y. U.S.A. 10036  
ALL CREDIT CARDS - 7 DAYS, 10-12

**HARRY'S N.Y. BAR**  
EST. 1911  
5 Rue Duaneau, PARIS  
Just tell the taxi driver "bank rue doe noo"  
or  
Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich.

سكراوات الحليب

# White House Scores Victories on Budget in 2 Congress Votes

By John H. Averill and Paul Houston

WASHINGTON — Congress ended President Reagan two budget victories, giving final approval Friday to a bill to block a rise in milk price supports...

effective for only one year instead of the three years proposed by Mr. Reagan. The milk bill, by eliminating the scheduled April 1 increase in federal price supports of dairy products...

Mr. Reagan's other victory Thursday came as the Senate began voting on proposals to cut \$36.4 billion in spending for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The Senate's new Republican majority quickly demonstrated that it can probably hold the line against Democratic efforts to make major restorations in Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts.

The Senate defeated, by a vote of 44-56, a bid by Sen. Lawton Chiles, Democrat from Florida, to restore \$295 million in cuts targeted by Mr. Reagan for veterans health care programs. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., then tried for a restoration of \$129 million, but that also went down on a nearly straight party-line vote, 44 to 55.

"That was the toughest vote we've had this year, and I suspect it will be the toughest vote we'll have in the budget battle," Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., said after the key vote on Sen. Chiles' amendment to the spending-cut resolution.

Tough Political Vote "It was a tough political vote," Sen. Baker added, "because it involved a reduction in veterans benefits."

Thursday, President Reagan assailed critics of his economic package, blaming them for causing the nation's economic dilemma and saying that they are not "qualified to bring an end to it."

Addressing a Young Republican Leadership Conference in the White House, Mr. Reagan said that he believes his \$48.6 billion in fiscal 1982 federal spending cuts have a better chance of passing than his proposal to trim income taxes 30 percent during the next three years.

Senate Democrats, who have developed a series of proposed restorations in food stamps, education, job training, urban development and other programs, had considered the veterans amendments their best shot at putting money back in the Reagan budget.

The Senate bill under consideration would require congressional committees to change federal programs in order to accommodate the spending cuts.



President Reagan caught in the crash during a White House reception for Young Republicans.

# GOP Senators Show First Signs of Split Over Delays on Sensitive 'Social Issues'

By Bill Peterson and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., maintains that he has an agreement within his party to keep such controversial "social issues" as abortion, busing and school prayer off the Senate floor until next year to hold the way open for President Reagan's economic program.

But party conservatives, many of whom ran for election on these very issues, quickly disputed this — the first hint of a split in GOP ranks this year. "There will be a proper mix of issues this year," said Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a prominent conservative. "The Senate won't spend all its time this year on the economy."

'Reagan's Year'

The agreement to postpone consideration of social issues until 1982 was approved by the executive committee of the party's Policy Committee two weeks ago. The motion carried unanimously, but Policy Committee chairman John Tower, R-Texas, said that individual senators would not be bound

by the resolution and that it did not apply to offering amendments, according to committee minutes.

"My goal is to adjourn on Oct. 1 and we can't do that if we get involved in collateral issues," Sen. Baker told reporters on Thursday. "They are important issues, emotional issues, but they are next year's issues. I want this year to be Ronald Reagan's year."

"I have unanimous support in the caucus" on postponing floor debate, he added. "I can't stop people from offering amendments, but I'm sure going to try to keep them off."

The ban does not apply to committee activity on social issues, Sen. Baker said. "I did not consult the White House on this. It was my initiative and I informed the president and he said he thought it was a good idea."

Sen. Baker has long been at loggerheads with many of the vocal and highly organized conservative groups lobbying for a social agenda that includes banning abortion and school busing, ending gun control and putting prayer back in schools.

On Thursday, spokesmen for several of these groups indicated that they plan to press their causes

and warned that any attempt to stop them will be met with widespread conservative opposition across the country.

Election Stands

"I just think Sen. Baker doesn't want to talk about these issues because every time he does he looks bad," said William Billings, executive director of the National Christian Action Coalition.

"Many of the new Republican senators weren't elected because of their stand on the economy," Mr. Billings added. "If people see this new conservative Congress isn't even going to talk about abortion, they aren't going to put up with it."

But it was difficult to judge how wide the split was in GOP ranks over postponing consideration of social issues.

Several conservatives said they had never heard about postponing them. "I'm not going to do that," said the chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah. "If he wants to do that, I wish he'd gotten together with me. This isn't Baker's style. He has never tried to pressure me to do anything."

# Reagan Seems to Reverse Stand On Building Up Reserve of Oil

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appears to have reversed its commitment to building up the nation's strategic petroleum reserve by failing to object to proposals to cut spending sharply for the stockpile in fiscal 1982.

Rapidly restocking the reserve has had wide backing among Republicans, was endorsed by President Reagan during the campaign and was reaffirmed by Office of Management and Budget Director David A. Stockman during his confirmation hearing and in other testimony on Capitol Hill. The administration committed \$3.8 billion to the reserve plan in fiscal 1982.

Administration 'Neutral' But when the Senate Budget Committee's reconciliation resolution recommended deleting \$3 billion of that amount, Mr. Stockman Thursday told Energy Committee Chairman James McClure, R-Idaho, — also a member of the Budget Committee — that "his position was not totally negative."

Mr. Dale said that enactment of the legislation to eliminate or cut back the conservation and alternate energy programs was not a high administration priority now because the same goals could be achieved through the budget appropriations process. But he added

been supplemented by at least 100,000 barrels a day, with no objections from the oil companies, and notably none from Saudi Arabia.

Energy Conservation Cut

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Department of Energy has drafted legislation to eliminate or cut to the bone virtually all its programs to encourage energy conservation and to develop renewable fuel sources and other alternatives to oil.

The Reagan administration already has begun to chop back these programs through the budgetary process. The proposed law would dismantle most of them permanently and keep the rest at greatly reduced levels of funding.

Mr. Dale said that enactment of the legislation to eliminate or cut back the conservation and alternate energy programs was not a high administration priority now because the same goals could be achieved through the budget appropriations process. But he added

that the legislation was wanted at some point in order to get the programs "permanently off the books."

The U.S. programs affected by the proposed legislation include solar energy research and development, wind energy and ocean thermal development, research on electric vehicles and methane-fueled transport, residential energy efficiency, energy conservation for commercial buildings, consumer education on energy conservation, small-scale hydroelectric projects, energy audits by public utilities and a long list of others.

A memorandum explaining the proposed legislation, prepared in the general counsel's office of the department, said that "enactment of this legislation will have no environmental impact because the market forces freed by decontrol of oil prices will naturally encourage energy conservation and adoption of the most efficient technologies."

However, the legislative proposal seemingly is at odds with an unpublished study conducted for the energy department that concluded that heavy investments in energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources could virtually eliminate the need to import oil.

The study, carried out for the department during the Carter administration by the Solar Research Institute in Golden, Colo., said the adoption of such a strategy could enable the United States to cut its energy consumption by 25 percent by the end of the century.

The Reagan administration has rejected that approach in favor of a policy of encouraging the production of oil and other conventional energy sources through market forces.

The memo estimated that enactment of the bill would save the department \$1.85 billion over the next five years.

that the legislation was wanted at some point in order to get the programs "permanently off the books."

The U.S. programs affected by the proposed legislation include solar energy research and development, wind energy and ocean thermal development, research on electric vehicles and methane-fueled transport, residential energy efficiency, energy conservation for commercial buildings, consumer education on energy conservation, small-scale hydroelectric projects, energy audits by public utilities and a long list of others.

A memorandum explaining the proposed legislation, prepared in the general counsel's office of the department, said that "enactment of this legislation will have no environmental impact because the market forces freed by decontrol of oil prices will naturally encourage energy conservation and adoption of the most efficient technologies."

However, the legislative proposal seemingly is at odds with an unpublished study conducted for the energy department that concluded that heavy investments in energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources could virtually eliminate the need to import oil.

The study, carried out for the department during the Carter administration by the Solar Research Institute in Golden, Colo., said the adoption of such a strategy could enable the United States to cut its energy consumption by 25 percent by the end of the century.

The Reagan administration has rejected that approach in favor of a policy of encouraging the production of oil and other conventional energy sources through market forces.

The memo estimated that enactment of the bill would save the department \$1.85 billion over the next five years.

Advertisement for International Diamond Sales, featuring a diamond and text: 'BUY YOUR TRUST IN A DIAMOND', 'Certified quality diamonds have appreciated in value tremendously during the past years with constant increase in value.'

# Reagan Assailed Oilmen's Gift to White House

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has been assailed for awarding \$270,000 from oilmen to decorate the White House living areas. Former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox said that it was a "surprising insensitivity" to a danger of mixing money and politics.

"The White House belongs to all people and should be refurbished by all the people, not just a select special class," Mr. Cox, now chairman common cause, the citizens' group, said on Thursday.

William Proxmire, D-Wis., said there is no way to escape the connection between the oil policies of the administration so much to the industry and the payoff in contributions to the White House.

Proxmire, who last week filed for the release of the list of contributors, called oil-connected donations "as bad as I can recall in the more than 20 years I've been in Congress."

# Loopholes Assailed in U.S. Arms Leasing

By Michael Geeder

WASHINGTON — Sen. Ed Zorinsky, D-Neb., said this that he will move soon to legal loopholes that allow military equipment worth tens of millions of dollars to be leased, or at nominal cost, to many tries without congressional vledge and without any real accountability by the Pentagon.

As the GAO report pointed out, neither country is eligible for such free military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act, which limits the countries that can receive outright grants of U.S. military equipment to Spain, Portugal, Sudan and the Philippines. Thus, the GAO argues, these rent-free leases "strengthen the argument for regarding them as another example of 'hidden' grant aid-type military assistance."

The U.S. Army placed a value of \$925,000 on each helicopter, which also meant that they could slip under controls in the Arms Export Control Act and the recently enacted International Security and Development Cooperation Act, which requires reporting to Congress

# Law May Limit Ex-Hostages' Book Income

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Because of a law aimed at limiting the outside income of politicians, it may be some time before a potential best-selling book by one of the former U.S. hostages in Iran reaches the bookshelf.

The Federal Election Commission must decide whether to curtail the former hostages' chances to earn extra income or whether to open a possible loophole in the law for politicians to do so.

Some of the former hostages have received publishing offers beyond the limits that the law imposes on government employees' outside income.

The commission makes and enforces rules on the payments that government officials may accept for speeches, articles and similar outside work.

# 160,000 U.S. Coal Miners Begin Strike

United Press International

NEW YORK — A strike by 160,000 miners shut down the soft-coal industry Friday and several regional labor leaders urged rejection of a tentative contract that allows union preparation and screening plants without paying royalties.

State police throughout the coal fields reported everything was quiet at the mines in the early hours of the strike.

"It's official," said the United Mine Workers president, Sam Church Jr., in announcing the start of the strike shortly after leaving U.S. Steel Corp.'s Robena mine near Carmichaels, Pa. He went on a tour of Pennsylvania mines this week to urge UMW members to ratify the agreement reached Monday in Washington.

Mr. Church also arranged to meet with striking miners in West Virginia and Ohio to explain the contract. Some miners and union officials have said UMW negotiators bargained away job security.

Shouting by Miners

As Mr. Church left the mine, however, several miners shouted at him. "No, no, no. They're trying to jam it [the contract] down our throats."

The walkout followed the traditional UMW "no contract, no work" policy. Miners are to vote Tuesday on the three-year pact, which includes a 36-percent wage-and-benefits increase. Their bargaining goal had been a 51-percent increase.

Mr. Church predicted that two-thirds of the union's soft-coal members will ratify the pact and return to work by Thursday, but some district leaders said the contract would be rejected in their areas.

Ed Bell, president of District 6

# Law May Limit Ex-Hostages' Book Income

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Because of a law aimed at limiting the outside income of politicians, it may be some time before a potential best-selling book by one of the former U.S. hostages in Iran reaches the bookshelf.

The Federal Election Commission must decide whether to curtail the former hostages' chances to earn extra income or whether to open a possible loophole in the law for politicians to do so.

Some of the former hostages have received publishing offers beyond the limits that the law imposes on government employees' outside income.

The commission makes and enforces rules on the payments that government officials may accept for speeches, articles and similar outside work.

Shouting by Miners

As Mr. Church left the mine, however, several miners shouted at him. "No, no, no. They're trying to jam it [the contract] down our throats."

The walkout followed the traditional UMW "no contract, no work" policy. Miners are to vote Tuesday on the three-year pact, which includes a 36-percent wage-and-benefits increase. Their bargaining goal had been a 51-percent increase.

Mr. Church predicted that two-thirds of the union's soft-coal members will ratify the pact and return to work by Thursday, but some district leaders said the contract would be rejected in their areas.

Ed Bell, president of District 6

# European Allies to Press for U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO governments, fearing a backlash by anti-war campaigners, will press for early U.S.-Soviet arms talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe, alliance officials said Friday.

S. diplomats are to be told day at a meeting in Brussels NATO's Special Committee on Theater Nuclear Forces

the European governments for the earliest possible opening of what are expected to be a complex and protracted negotiations.

Officials said that U.S. Assistant

Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger will be advised by British, West German and other European representatives at the Brussels meeting that quick action is needed or else plans to install new U.S. weapons in Western Europe could be disrupted if negotiations are delayed.

European Concerned

Officials said European governments are concerned that the talks may be sidetracked while the Reagan administration works out its basic approach toward the Soviet Union, particularly on the stalled strategic arms limitation treaty.

NATO agreed in December, 1979, to accept 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear launchers at sites in Western Europe, but coupled the decision with a call for U.S.-Soviet negotiations aimed at limiting such weapons on both sides.

Preliminary talks opened in Geneva last October but were suspended without result soon after President Reagan's election in November. Since then, there has been no movement.

European Fears

While Britain, West Germany and Italy agreed to accept the new missiles, the plan ran into trouble in Belgium and the Netherlands. Each country is earmarked to take 48 Cruise missiles, but the two governments have so far withheld final approval. Anti-nuclear lobbies in Britain and West Germany have mounted campaigns against the project, and opposition has been particularly strong in the Netherlands.

European leaders fear that opposition may increase unless the superpowers are seen to be negotiating soon in a serious effort to limit missiles both in Western and Eastern Europe.

NATO policy planners say there are fears that the Reagan administration is more interested in pushing ahead with the plan to install the new missiles by 1983 rather than in the parallel negotiations with Moscow.

"It is a fact of political life in Europe that modernization of U.S. missiles needs to be supported by an arms control effort," a senior alliance diplomat said.

Other officials said that the United States will be urged to propose an early date for talks, although there is little hope that Moscow will agree until President Reagan clarifies his policy on the strategic arms treaty.

Weinberger to Europe

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger plans a weeklong trip to Europe early next month, a Pentagon spokesman said. It will be Mr. Weinberger's first foreign trip as defense secretary.

# Lanta Suspects Reported by FBI

United Press International

LANTA — FBI agents say they have suspects in three or four of the 20 killings of black children that have no single suspect in Illinois that are believed to be related because of the killer's age.

A revelation late Thursday by spokesman Ed Gooderham the first time that authorities acknowledged having any role in the slayings of the 20 children and the disappearance of others during the last 20 years.

Gooderham indicated that cases for which there were suspects are believed to be isolated. "We have no single suspect in pattern killings." Sources re- that agents have established more than three of the murders stem killings.

Advertisement for Focus on Japan: 'A special supplement in the International Herald Tribune. Monday, March 30'

Advertisement for Lotterie-Freundel: 'invites you to the great winning party of SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE! Look at the prizes - guaranteed! 1 x 1.5 Million = 1,500,000 DM'

Advertisement for Beverly Wilshire Hotel: 'For those who appreciate the difference. In Los Angeles a grand-luxe hotel that provides superior service and facilities for the discriminating international traveler.'

Advertisement for Grindlays Bank: 'Bank on Grindlays for U.S. \$ Deposit Accounts. Grindlays Bank Ltd. in London offers high interest rates on a wide range of US Dollar and other major international currency deposit accounts.'

## Hired Gun in Lebanon

So complicated is the situation in southern Lebanon, where Palestinian guerrillas, Lebanese militia, Syrian forces, Israeli troops and UN peacekeepers all contend, that it is easy to throw up one's hands when a violent incident occurs and distribute blame indiscriminately all around. "Cycle of violence" is the usual culprit. But that is a lazy and dangerous way to go about approaching this troubled corner of the Middle East. It permits the guilty party to get away with murder. That is why it is necessary to assess the incident in which three Nigerian members of the UN peacekeeping force were killed and 20 other soldiers wounded.

They were shelled by the Christian militia forces of Maj. Saad Haddad, whom the Israelis set up in a buffer along their northern border when they ended their invasion of Lebanon — an invasion undertaken to counter Palestinian raids — in 1978. But why was Maj. Haddad firing? Against Palestinian guerrillas, ostensibly the enemy? No. He was firing because the government of Lebanon had moved a platoon of its own soldiers into the village where the UN unit was stationed. Maj. Haddad evidently feels — and rightly so — that if the Lebanese army reasserts its con-

rol in the south, his "Free Lebanon" is doomed.

In the UN Security Council, the usual Arab-Communist combine started grinding out a resolution condemning not only Maj. Haddad but his Israeli patrons. The Reagan administration allowed and joined — and anticipated — a condemnation of the Haddad action but, seeking "balance," prevented a condemnation, or even mention, of Israel. This is fine. The UN majority long ago surrendered its claim to be a forum to which rights and wrongs of matters involving Israel deserve to be submitted.

Those who appreciate seeing the abuse of the United Nations diminished, however, have an obligation not to let the Israelis get away scot free when they are at fault. And in this instance, they are at fault in not asserting control over Maj. Haddad, who, despite his and Israel's pretenses, is not a sovereign but simply a buccaneer. The Israelis have a right to defend themselves against Palestinian terrorists, but they have no right to let a hired gun conduct an arrogant independent policy against the UN peacekeeping force and the Lebanese government alike.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Good Oil Crisis Weapon

The scheme is a budget-cutter's dream: a way to save \$3 billion next year without losing a cent. The trouble is, it may not work. And in the process of finding out, the United States risks serious delay in building the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Both the Reagan administration and most members of Congress seem committed to the idea of adding oil to the reserve. It is intended to hold a billion barrels of oil in salt caverns, enough to permit the United States to survive a six-month oil import cutoff. But in the five years since it was created, only about 100 million barrels have been pumped in.

Last year, Congress insisted that a minimum of 36 million barrels be added each year. President Reagan is ready to comply; his budget message calls for the purchase of 80 million barrels next year.

But the 80 million barrels would cost more than \$3 billion. And when many federal programs face the budget ax, few members of Congress are eager to spend that kind of money for what amounts to only an insurance policy. Hence the impulse to do it with mirrors.

tional reserve. Oil companies would be required to deposit some of the oil they import in the reserve. The government would pay them 10 percent interest on the investment for as long as the oil remained in storage. During emergencies, they could reclaim their oil. Washington could refuse, but then the depositors would have to be paid the going market price.

The Kassebaum approach is politically attractive, allowing Congress to reduce budget outlays without cutting back on the oil storage program. The only loser would be Big Oil, which would be required to divert funds to purchases for the reserve on unattractive financial terms. There is a decent economic case for it, too: It makes sense to shift some of the cost of storage to the business community, which stands to gain from the availability of crude in a pinch.

But little thought has been given to practical details. It might take months to pass the legislation, months in which the reserve program would hang in limbo. Besides, the hastily devised scheme to require private investment in a government enterprise might be found unconstitutional that is why the Senate Energy Committee voted against the plan. Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey intends to lead a floor fight to save the \$3 billion for government oil purchases. At least for this year, we hope he succeeds.

Still, there are real virtues to removing this expensive yet vital program from the federal budget. One approach would be to require the president to come up with a plan to take it off the budget in 1983. But whatever it does, Congress should keep its eye on the security doughnut, and not on the procedural hole.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Seal Slaughter

You won't find it listed in Canada's calendar of tourist attractions, but it was time once again for one of the ugliest rites of spring: the Ottawa government sanctions: the annual clubbing to death of 180,000 baby harp seals. As usual, the Canadian government is upset not so much by the savagery of this disgusting business as by the presence of film crews and other spectators who generate justifiable worldwide public revulsion. Also true to annual form, all official pretenses that this is now a regulated and humane business have already been contradicted by new horror shows that were witnessed earlier this month by hundreds of shocked spectators along the shores.

Canadian law bars any onlookers within a half-mile of the slaughtering or any flying within 2,000 feet of a hunt. But, people lining the northern shoreline of Prince Edward Island could see what was happening: Though the government had claimed that licenses would be issued only to hunters who had been trained to kill as humanely as possible, the ice was jammed with club-wielding amateurs, most of whom had never killed a seal

before. According to the London Daily Telegraph, some of the seals' pups were battered half a dozen times with homemade clubs before they were killed; others were skinned alive before this hunt was called off.

During those scenes, government authorities came on shore and seized cameras and film after a tussle with two members of the Animal Protection Institute; film also was taken from a photographer for the Canadian Press, the national news cooperative. Later, the Fisheries Ministry said the film would be returned.

We've seen more than enough film already, and we've heard the arguments over whether the harp seal population is or isn't in serious jeopardy. If there is any reason to keep on killing these little mammals for their pelts — and we can think of many other things to wear — the least the Canadian government could do is 1) stop licensing novices, and goons to club the daylight out of baby seals, and 2) get serious about setting limits and policing the slaughter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Pacifism in Europe

Richard Allen, national security adviser for President Reagan, has expressed his great concern about blooming pacifism in Europe. He said it was an illusion that there could be negotiations with the Soviet Union about disarmament in exchange for a unilateral promise to refrain from armament renewal.

It's highly unusual to hear such open criticism from the United States about certain developments in Europe. However, it must be said that some European countries asked for it, and not the least our own country where it has become fashionable in certain circles and within certain political parties to strive for unilateral disarmament.

— From de Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

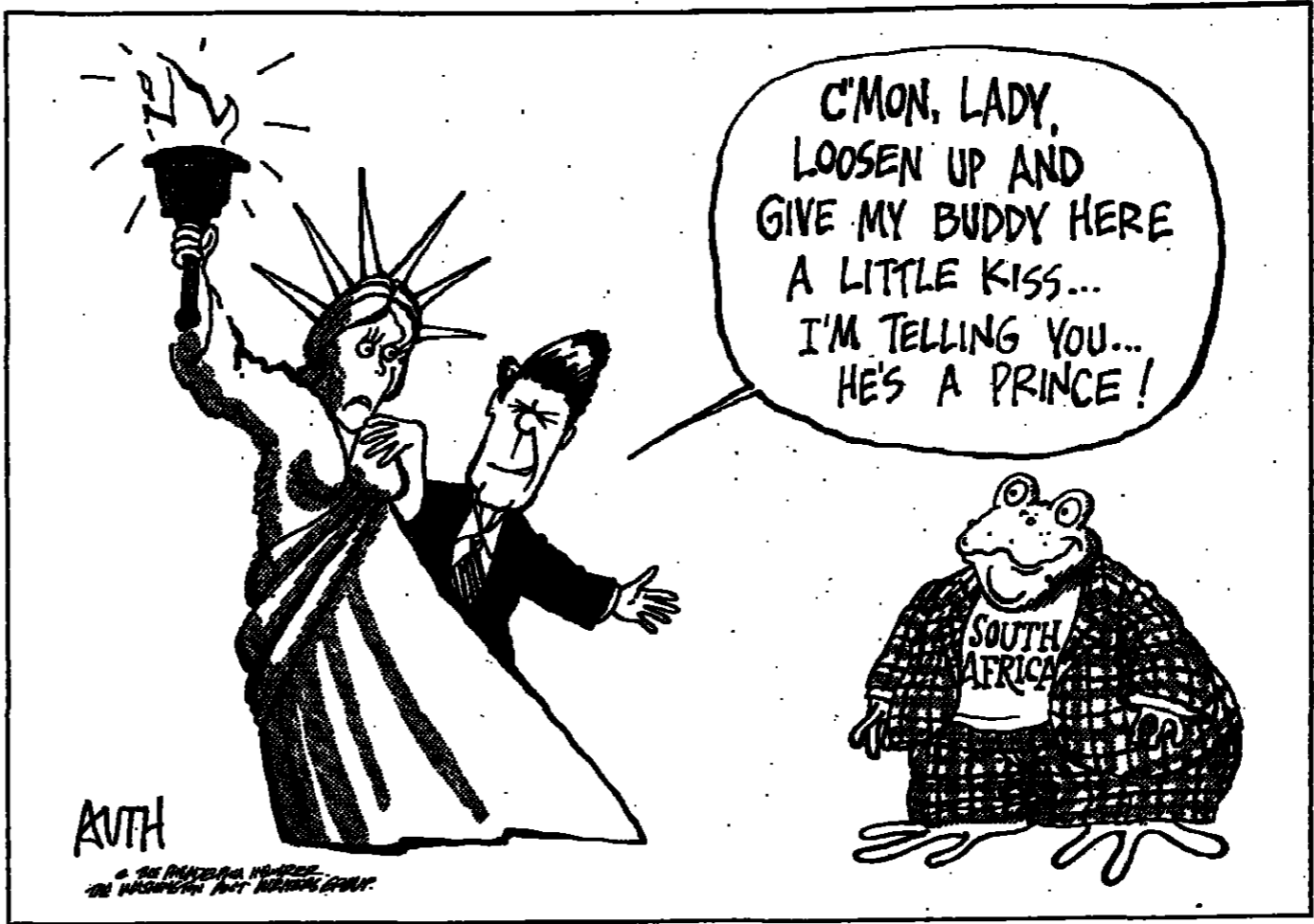
March 28, 1906

NEW YORK — Women suffragists are having a hard time convincing legislators of their right to vote. A roundup of U.S. press opinion reprints of Muncie, Ind., Star: "Members of the National Suffrage Association presented themselves to Congress to present their claims. Their speaker said that the cause of equal suffrage was making rapid progress abroad, and that nowhere were women compelled to run the gamut as in this country." The Toledo Blade comments: "Women advocates of the bill to give them the right to vote on temperance questions wept when they found they had lost. It doesn't require a special gift of prophecy to tell what a gallery of men would have done under equal disappointment."

### Fifty Years Ago

March 28, 1931

PHOENIX, Ariz. — One of the most famous of all Indian ceremonies, the snake dance of the Hopi tribe, may never be performed again. Chief Harry Shu-Pei, high priest of the tribe, died recently in the Hopi village of Walpi, northern Arizona. Throughout the ages, the chief passed on the information that he alone possessed to a blood brother. But Chief Harry had no blood brother, and the secrets of the dangerous snake dance died with him. For the dance, rattlesnakes were gathered in hundreds from the desert. No attempt was made to remove the poison sacs and although the snakes were fondled and even held in the mouth, no one ever heard of a dancer being bitten.



## What Does U.S. Want From Moscow?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Relations between Washington and Moscow are now frigid, and it is time to ask what President Reagan and his administration really intend. To be tough with the Russians is not a policy; it is an attitude. What does Washington want from Moscow?

The Soviet Union is anxious to know the answer to that question, and seems to expect the worst. Pravda made this clear in an article published on March 25 under a pseudonym which designates the views of the ruling Central Committee. The article said that the United States seeks "global domination" and is determined to regain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

more hard-headedness and detachment than the Carter administration, and perhaps more of a sense of humor than the Reagan administration, might deal with this without inordinate drama, as other governments have done before.

The Soviet leadership last November clearly was relieved to see Mr. Reagan elected. Their experience has been that it is easier to deal with rightist governments because rival interests then are clearer. But Mr. Reagan has disappointed them. What is more important, he may have begun to frighten them. What indeed does this administration want of Moscow?

Richard Pipes of the National Security Council staff suggested recently that it is for Moscow to give up Communism. The State Department has repudiated that. But Mr. Haig has said that there must be basic change in Soviet conduct, including an end to interventionism in Africa, South Asia, the Gulf, and Central America, which he calls a program meant "to strike at countries on or near the vital resource lines of the West." He wants "terrorism" to stop, and thinks Moscow can stop it. He and others in the administration have said that the United States is determined to recapture military leadership.

Washington can have some of these things, but it can't have them all. There also are other desirable things Washington might have from the Soviet leaders, if it tried — less fanciful than Moscow's conversion to capitalism but in the short term more useful. But the conflicting statements of Mr. Reagan's men point inevitably to the conclusion that this administration still has not seriously defined what it wants, and what is more important, that it has not considered what it would settle for. Until this is done, there is no policy, and nothing to talk to the Russians about.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

## Poland: A Rising Anger — II

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Lech Walesa is a man who weighs his words carefully. When he declares, as he has just done, that the police provocation in Bydgoszcz created a situation in Poland that is more dramatic than during the 1980 strikes, the world would do well to listen.

Not only is the current situation more dramatic, it is also completely different.

The Bydgoszcz affair marked the first time since the Gdansk accord that the police used force against members of the Solidarity union. Last August, and during the following months, the police were almost invisible when Solidarity chose to act. Yet now, the most reactionary and toughest elements of the police have reared their ugly heads.

Jan Rulewski, the regional head of Solidarity was the victim of a very special revenge. He was thrown into a courtyard after the building had been evacuated, beaten and left for dead. His friends found him there almost by accident.

The assault had been carefully prepared. To oust a few dozen unarmed demonstrators, the police sent in more than 200 men. But they moved in only after the building had been thoroughly surrounded and all the streets of the industrial center were being patrolled by units brought in from other cities.

The Bydgoszcz affair leads to two possible conclusions. The first is that a group of policemen acted individually without the authority of their leaders. But this has never happened before in Socialist Poland.

It would then be perfectly understandable that the first act of police insubordination should take place when the immunity of the elite and their privileges are being put into question.

However, the other possible conclusion is that the attack was a provocation — and it was one — conceived at the highest ruling levels in Warsaw, in the party directorate. Someone there wanted to use the police of Bydgoszcz to provoke a test of strength in Poland. He must know that time is working against dictatorship. And he had planned out his moves in three parts:

### In the Dark

First, they acted anonymously, in the dark. "Unknown" assailants would attack dissidents or union leaders. The most recent of their victims is Antoni Pajdak, 85, a veteran of Socialist Democracy, member of the underground government during the Nazi occupation, a prisoner of Stalin after the war, founding member of KOR, the main dissident organization that acts as counsel to Solidarity.

Other "unknown" elements put up posters denouncing Solidarity and Jews. On Sunday, March 8, they started coming out of the closet. An anti-Semitic meeting was held in Warsaw to indicate that the reactionary factions of the police and the party were ready for open warfare.

And then there was Bydgoszcz, which had nothing of the haphazard about it. Quite to the contrary, the attack had every sign of having been well planned. The assault was extremely brutal and took place in public so that all Poland would know. More than 30 persons were injured, three of them seriously, although they had offered no resistance.

It would then be perfectly understandable that the first act of police insubordination should take place when the immunity of the elite and their privileges are being put into question.

However, the other possible conclusion is that the attack was a provocation — and it was one — conceived at the highest ruling levels in Warsaw, in the party directorate. Someone there wanted to use the police of Bydgoszcz to provoke a test of strength in Poland. He must know that time is working against dictatorship. And he had planned out his moves in three parts:

- Police brutality leads to popular anger and riots and the people march on party and police headquarters, as they did before the Poznan in 1956 and in Gdansk in 1970.
- Armed reaction becomes inevitable to save the regime, a state of emergency is declared and a general strike breaks out.
- Repression spreads throughout the country. Yet, since the balance of forces in Poland is unfavorable to the "healthy elements of

the nation," a call for "fraternal assistance" is sent to Moscow.

It is, therefore, no coincidence if the provocation of Bydgoszcz took place at a time when Wladyslaw Kania, the party chief, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier, were out of Warsaw. Mr. Kania was in Budapest and Gen. Jaruzelski was busy with the Warsaw Pact maneuvers. It is also no coincidence that these maneuvers have placed the country under the military control of the higher headquarters of its three neighbors: sister countries, but not necessarily friendly ones.

The political rather than military character of the maneuvers, Soyuz-81, was confirmed by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy premier in charge of relations with Solidarity.

Mr. Rakowski informed Mr. Walesa that the maneuvers would be prolonged because of the "seriousness of recent events."

Soyuz-81 is part of the last phase of the "scenario for Poland" and is used to intimidate Solidarity and its 10 million members. It is an intolerable, but expected political operation and it was preceded and accompanied by a psychological propaganda barrage.

## Letters

### Nuclear War

Re the article on medical doctors united against nuclear war (IHT, March 24):

What the article fails to explain is that participants are in fact helping the Soviet Union achieve one of its major aims (especially in Europe): to neutralize Western nuclear capacity so as to take advantage of Soviet conventional strength.

ROBERT DUJARRIC, Paris.

### Law of the Sea

William Safire's column (IHT, March 19) entitled "Sea Law: A Great Rip-Off?" out-Reagans President Reagan in his latest pontification explaining why the small and poorer nations should not be protected against the United States grabbing the mineral riches on the sea bottom. He writes: "U.S. policy should stand for equal opportunity to gain wealth and against forced redistribution of wealth."

Mr. Safire does not claim that these resources belong to the United States. He simply feels it right that the strongest should be able to take what they can get. The law of the jungle should prevail.

Mr. Reagan's proposed cutbacks

in government expenditure look in this direction, the burden falling for the most part on the disadvantaged, but he has recognized the principle that the poor and aged should be helped. Indeed, without there could be no such programs one of his major aims (especially in Europe): to neutralize Western nuclear capacity so as to take advantage of Soviet conventional strength.

ROBERT DUJARRIC, Paris.

Pravda's View

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, reported the events in Bydgoszcz and said that they had been provoked by Mr. Walesa as well as those members of his union who were severely beaten.

Pravda accompanied these stories with a long editorial concerning the "indestructible unity of Socialist countries, which will stand together to defend Socialism against all threats."

And it is in Poland that Socialism is being threatened. The declaration of that of this country in 1968. This type of subtle declaration will do nothing to calm the effervescence of Poland.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, took place during Warsaw Pact war games that were then also called higher headquarters maneuvers. And they too were prolonged because of the "seriousness of recent events."

Gen. Jaruzelski and Mr. Kania remember those days very well. Their army was among the invaders.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

This is the last of two articles on Poland by Mr. Unger.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

## Keeping the Press Honest

By Flora Lewis Klaidman

PARIS — The purported "dissent" of the Department of State officials on El Salvador, which is to be highlighted in some press reports, is being treated as a number of people had seen a small something fishy and decided to ignore it before I stumbled during a recent visit to Washington. It was only after I mentioned on the paper in print that the cause it came to me in a good faith from someone I long known and found reliable responsible in the past, that I was able to learn more about what was involved.

First, I must say I still know the name of the author, and I have learned from the ranking officials of the State Department and others now in government that the writers of the report had access to official papers, and occasionally with fairly high clearance. The information presented was based on these official papers. The fraud was the pretense that the dissent had been obtained through official channels. The names attached, and deleted when the report was leaked, are all real.

There is now an official mechanism for people in government to present arguments against a published policy they consider misguided. This is healthy, one of the lessons drawn from the trauma of Vietnam and Watergate. But why then would dissent be obtained through official channels? Presumably, it was because they feared for their jobs if they used proper channels, or supposed (wrongly as far as I'm concerned) that the information would be brushed aside without the clearance. This is unhealthy.

The problem is compounded now by charges from inside the administration that Communists have seduced the U.S. media.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. has said that "Communist countries are orchestrating an intensive disinformation campaign to cover their intervention in the government." The Washington Post's Stephen Rosenfeld has longed him on the implications (IHT, March 14-15), amplified by some commentators and novelists that U.S. editors and correspondents have become hopeless dupes of the Soviet KGB.

That, according to Mr. Rosenfeld, provoked a State Department reply that Mr. Haig considers that U.S. press corps "the best in the world" and doesn't think the KGB has "any influence at all over any journalist or over any sector of the American press."

Fine. We do make mistakes, and the more we can rely on our own government to be direct and truthful with its information, the better chance we have of avoiding them.

But there is a background of suspicion and innuendo building up in these charges of "disinformation," an old intelligence term meaning deliberately misleading the public. It may be just the political game, but it serves to weaken the cohesion of U.S. opinion and in the long run can only revive the old credibility gap that undid Presidents Johnson and Nixon.

What was it, then, when Jean Kirkpatrick, now chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said last December that the four American missionaries killed in El Salvador "were not just nuns — they were political activists on behalf of the Fronte," the guerrilla movement? She has not offered any evidence. Of course, she wasn't in government then, and now that she speaks for the United States we can hope that she will do so with more care and precision.

Two of the missionaries were Maryknoll nuns, Donald MacCinnis, a spokesman for Maryknoll, said the order forbade people to send abroad to engage in politics. But Reed Irvine, who edits a publication called Accuracy in Media, said in his Jan. 1 issue that the order was "well-known for championing 'liberalism and theology,'" and he suggests that Maryknoll has Marxist ties.

Mr. Irvine sent me the issue because it also talks about the fake dissent document on El Salvador, which I had seen earlier. The publication, devoted to exposing what he considers Communist influence in the U.S. press, hardly inspires confidence in its own accuracy and precision, however, when it speaks of the "extraordinary assistance the American media are giving to the Communist effort to destabilize countries in Latin America that are friendly to the United States."

Both sides in this ideological battle using and abusing the press do harm to the real U.S. interest of an enlightened opinion. I say we please keep us honest, but by dealing with us honestly. Otherwise the big losers in this dark game will be the U.S. public.

©1981, The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney  
Chairman

Katherine Graham  
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Co-Chairmen

Lee W. Hineber  
Phillip M. Foix  
Walker N. Wells  
Robert K. McCabe  
Stephen Klaidman

Publisher  
Executive Editor  
Editor  
Deputy Editor  
Chief Editorial Writer

Roland Pinson  
René Bonny  
Francis Deacons  
Richard H. Morgan

Associate Publisher  
Director of Finance  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising

International Herald Tribune, S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. R.C.  
Paris No 27 B 212, 179/181, rue Charles de Gaulle, 92011 Neuilly-sur-Seine, Tel. 749.42.62; Telex 02111 Herald Paris Cedex 01.  
Paris, Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. U.S. subscription price: \$250 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 or 1981 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Circulation: 100,000 (March 28, 1981).

General Manager: Alex. Adam-Lacroix, 24-26 Montparnasse Road, Room 1011, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-23 36 18/47, Telex 9170 INTROZ.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

هكذا من الأصل

Theord, After Peking Talks, Sees Hope for Resolving Taiwan Issue

Former President R. Ford said Friday that with China's leaders making it clear that the sensitive U.S. arms sales to Taiwan will be worked out at the end of an ostensible private six-day visit...

S. Aide Confirms Plan Sell 36 F-16s to Seoul

South Korean officials had been pleased by the personal messages he delivered on behalf of President Reagan. In Moscow, Pravda denounced Mr. Ford's visit, saying it was evidence that Peking and Washington were collaborating against the Soviet Union...

S. Entertainer Awarded \$6 Million in Libel Suit

Entertainer Burnett won a \$1.6-million judgment from The National Enquirer weekly for an item published in 1976 that she claimed was untrue and defamatory. The suit was filed by Burnett's attorney...



Carol Burnett



Iain Calder

Anti-Floods Kill 10

Persons were killed by floods here last week and 100,000 were made homeless by torrential rains after two days of drought.

1800s Ship Awaits Rescue From Mud

Stanley, a 1866, the Charles Cooper, the last U.S. packet ship to sail out of South Street in New York, arrived in these bleak, windswept islands in the South Atlantic leaky and in need of repair...

Anti-Leftist Rioters Held in Costa Rica

A protest march against leftist guerrilla violence ended in riots when dozens of demonstrators surrounded Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, shouting for his resignation...

U.S. Baptist Group Warns Against 'Religious Politics'

Moral Majority Group Criticized

DALLAS — A year ago, forces supporting Moral Majority rolled out of the Sun Belt like thunder across a Texas plain, leaving a conservative imprint on election results around the United States. Now, at a meeting of Southern Baptists here this week showed, a protest against that movement is emerging from evangelicals from the same region and with similar passion...

Chinese Realist Writer Mao Dun Dies; Ex-Culture Minister Wrote 'Midnight'

PEKING — Mao Dun, 85, one of China's greatest contemporary writers and a strong advocate of realism in literature, died Friday, the Chinese news agency said. The announcement did not give the cause of death for Mr. Mao, whose real name was Shao Yeping...

Mexico Reports Possible Find Of Aztec Gold

MEXICO CITY — A four-pound chunk of gold unearthed at a construction site might be the first item ever recovered from the fabled treasure of Montezuma plundered by Spanish conquistadors 460 years ago...

Alabama Killing Of Black Student Held Not Racial

MOBILE, Ala. — Police, who are holding as murder suspects three white men described as "fired up on drugs," said that there was no evidence that the killing of a young black man found hanging from a tree Thursday was racially motivated...

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES MANAGERS MIDDLE EAST MUNICIPAL CLEANSING & PUBLIC SERVICES SITA, a major French group with a turnover of F.Fr. 800 millions...

SOUTH OF FRANCE SALES EXECUTIVE A wonderful opportunity exists to look after purchasing clients in the South of France between Cannes and Monte Carlo.

TECHNICAL JOBS OIL AND GAS PERSONNEL WANTED Major oil and gas exploration companies working the Cooper basin oil and gas fields in the northern regions of South Australia...

our No. 1 Account 16% 24 months' notice Annual made Finansbanken mark's leading administrator of non-residents' savings accounts...

1800s Ship Awaits Rescue From Mud By Edward Schumacher New York Times Service STANLEY, Falkland Islands — On Christmas Day, 1866, the Charles Cooper, the last U.S. packet ship to sail out of South Street in New York...

GIVE LADY LUCK A CHANCE! How would YOU like to be a BIG WINNER in the Tax-Free Austrian Lottery Starting Soon 1st Prize: US \$ 560,000.00 2nd Prize: \$ 350,000.00 3rd Prize: \$ 280,000.00 4th Prize: \$ 210,000.00 5th Prize: \$ 140,000.00 30 Prizes of \$ 70,000.00 each PLUS 39,265 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 35,500.00!

CALIBRATION TECHNICIANS Kentron International is seeking qualified Calibration Technicians (TMDE) for future employment opportunities in various locations in West Germany. Take this opportunity to discuss your career with a company who regards its employees as its greatest asset.

HOTEL CARLYLE MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST. NEW YORK 10021 CABLE: TEL. CARLYLE NEW YORK TEL. 62-0692



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Weekend

## arts travel leisure

### Italo Calvino's Soft-Giggle, Small-Smile Satire

by Melton S. Davis

ROME — Italo Calvino, novelist, essayist, newspaper columnist, critic, scholar and editor, now lives in a spacious apartment in old Rome he moved after a long sojourn in Paris.

Used in nondescript slacks and a sweater, he is seen on George Orwell (a satirical view of a new biography) with a messenger who wears a black hair in an anteroom filled with plants.

Though fairly popular in Europe, Italo Calvino until recently has been comparatively unknown in the United States. This has changed by the critical success of his latest, a 763-page compendium of folktales and retold by Calvino. It has glowing reviews and has been on recommended booklists across the United States. I now, in a controversial interview published in Italy's L'Espresso in March, Americanist-critic Mary McCarthy has hailed it as the best of Italy's present writers. It is already being called a "modern masterpiece" by John Gardner who, writing on "Italo Calvino's Folktales," in The New York Times Book Review could not find enough praise for the "erudite storyteller" and his "vivid, delightfully learned fantasies."

It makes his writing so outstanding it is on several levels, so it can be enjoyed a pleasure it gives or, appreciated for the insights it provides. His style has been bed as soft-giggle, small-smile writing, though much of it is low-keyed satire, fit to specific category, it has occasionally ne controversial. Calvino is noted for his scientific observation, for small truths somehow lead to larger issues, deeper his greater revelations. A good example is his new book, not yet translated into sh, "If on a Winter's Night, a Stranger," s been described by the dean of Italy's r critics, Paolo Milano, as "a delightful... witty and melancholy, in which he intere life and speaks of what it is to read and it is to write."

Calvino has written 10 books over a period 4 years. The plots of his books cannot be

easily described since their essence is in the telling. In fact, the author sees himself as a storyteller, which he has described as, "the old man, grandfather and great-grandfather, or a voice of time immemorial as the QFWFO that I make speak in my 'Cosmicomics.'"

The reader of a Calvino work is usually swept along without having a clear idea of the overall direction in which the book is headed. This, despite the fact that Calvino's writing is less cynical in the sense of Orwell or Voltaire and more of a modern lament. It is for this reason that he, like his character Cosimo di Rondo in "The Baron in the Trees," puts distance between himself and his comments, preferring more often to observe and understand (as from the baron's symbolic vantage point in the trees) than to enter the whirlwind.

Rather than just writing soft satire, Calvino in other books recounts fantastic stories, using the fairy tale, fable and comic strip as metaphors for what he feels was a simpler lifestyle, a time when there were less rapid changes. Perhaps as a consequence, he has come to believe in the eternal values, while keeping a tight grasp on the inevitability of change.

As he writes in the introduction to "Folktales": "There must be present the infinite possibilities of mutation, the unifying element in everything, beasts, plants, things."

In his middle 50s, Calvino is slim, sparse of medium height. He has a renaissance profile: high forehead, strong nose, lips curled in a sort of impish grin and, in his eyes, a continuous twinkle as if he's about to spring a joke — sometimes he does, sometimes he doesn't.

Often he chuckles to himself as he rolls a thought around in his mind. He is obviously a private person. In fact, he has often spoken of his tendency toward withdrawal, saying, "I have to need to hide. When I was younger I did so because I felt I had no shell; today, I have the illusion of having a shell that I carry with me and which hides me wherever I am."

Thus a fluid conversation with Calvino is not without complications ("I only converse by writing," he once told an interviewer). He receives visitors in a spacious salon, two large rooms made into one, all in stark white except one wall filled with books from floor to ceiling. These are in various languages, as is his conversation with his Argentine-born wife, Chi-quita. They talk Italian, Spanish and French

with each other, and those are the languages in which questions are posed to him.

However, he insists on replying in English ("In Italian, I'm supposed to speak fluently. I prefer to speak in English so I have some justification for speaking so slowly.") It is a precise, somewhat labored process that includes long pauses during which a clock's ticking resounds throughout the room, but the delayed delivery is made bearable by his dry humor, and the interview is punctuated by gales of laughter. A friend later said, "Yes, he's slow in English, but he's not much faster in Italian."

Asked whether he was born in Cuba, he is evasive. "My birth is dark," he says, "not clear." He continues: "Some biographies say I was born in San Remo, Italy, perhaps because my father is from there and it is a part of my youth. But my father also spent several years in Cuba, and in Mexico, too, where I am also supposed to have been born. But if biographies start with birth there is always a danger that it stops there like Tristram Shandy's."

But what does his birth certificate say? His wife answers: "A beautiful name, Santiago de las Vegas, in Cuba. Not even Havana."

He shrugs, then goes on to speak of his youth. "A long one, since I was a professional young writer." After 20 years I realized I couldn't stretch it out any longer, so I decided to jump all the intermediate phases and to embark upon old age. If you start your old age early, there is a better chance of making it last."

After working in Turin as an editor for his publisher, Einaudi, he went to Paris. Why did he stay there for 13 years? "I met my wife there, and a husband must be with his wife."



Calvino is "one of those optimists who always thinks things are getting worse."

Besides, in Paris it is possible to find good chess; possibly more important, movies are spoken in the original language, while in Italy everything is dubbed.

"I like being able to feel myself a disinterested, anonymous spectator. In Italy there is always someone who wants you to discuss the intellectual implications of what you see, and these are always idiotic discussions. Paris was almost like living in London. I may say that I lived in Paris because I like very much to live in London." He looks at his wife. "It's very ordered there."

How can he live in the disorder of Rome? His wife answers firmly, "There is order in this house." He nods absently, "Rome makes you nervous and impatient, but it also gives a minimum of comfort that allows you to survive."

Does his need for order compel him to write? "Writing is always creating order from disorder," he says. "Order is something that needs disorder to take form. The only order one can trust is the order of the mind, internal order. And nothing is more disordered than a human mind." Isn't that a contradiction? "No, nature is disorder." Then Rome is in tune with nature? "Rome is a biological element... There's a long pause while it seems an explanation is about to come. It doesn't."

What gave him the idea of collecting folktales? "It is one of the simplest forms of fiction, the design of a destiny told within a very elemental mechanism. I was attracted by the economy of the development of folktales and their ethics, by ancient myths and oral narratives."

Would he, after 26 years, change anything in the long introduction to the book? "A lot has changed the horizon of the study of popular

literature: French structuralism rediscovered Russian formalism, semiology. When I collected folktales I was not aware of this, so I used my own formula, one I had to invent."

Does the publicity this book has brought him run counter to his instincts "to hide?"

"No, I would hope this publicity would benefit my latest book, 'If on a Winter Night, A Traveler,' which will appear in the United States in spring." In this book, which has been called "delightful, witty and melancholy," Calvino deals with the impotence of the writer: does Fellini's 8½ come into it?

"I like 8½," he answers, "but I think my book is the contrary. I exclude the author; the hero is the reader, a faceless reader who can put his own face in the void. At the same time, it is a collection of novels, or of their beginnings, so it is not too far from 'Italian Folktales.' In both books there is a proliferation, in one, of fairy tales and, in the other, of modern novels. It's one novel, but it is also an exploration of contemporary fiction."

In what direction does he see the Italian novel going? "It's difficult to draw a map. There is no mainstream, no trends, no movements. The most recent phenomenon is the rediscovery of authors who were considered marginal, such as Alberto Salvinio."

Today, literary work is becoming an ensemble of strange characters, eccentrics, which may be why there are no particular schools of thought, no concrete philosophical systems. And this, in turn, may be why the terrorists have failed at interpreting the world. Because the complexity of the contradictory world, the mess of a world in which we live, is exploratory, but only by nonsystematic thinkers."

Does that imply that terrorists aren't sys-

tematic? "Terrorists are systematic; their failure has been the victory of the nonsystematic."

What is his interest in politics? "During the first years of terrorism I was often asked to comment on it, and I wrote of using reason. But then I found it useless to go on repeating the same hopeless pleas. To whom? 'Not only to terrorists but to the ruling classes.'"

Is he for political noncommitment? "In Italy, intellectuals belong to areas that correspond to political parties, but are larger. I am one of the few who doesn't belong to an area. I believe in the history, the tradition and the basic ideas of our democracy. Because I belong not to the generation of the fathers of the republic but to that of the brothers of the republic. I have a relationship as with a sister whose behavior is open to criticism, the nervous relationship of someone who can't always stand his sister's behavior. But she's still my sister."

Then how can social change come about if not through politics?

"Italy has had huge social changes in the last 15 years, from a peasant country to a metropolitan one, from traditional Catholic morality to an unshibited people, that is, with no external inhibitions. This is a huge revolution that happened without any program or direction. Politicians come later to sanction or to mystify that which has already taken place."

"This development took the ruling class, our political and economic rulers, by surprise. Yet it was their actions that caused millions of poor people to go from the south to northern metropolises without any structure. All this was chaotic. Also Italian culture was not able to foresee what was happening."

His view of the future? "I am one of those optimists who think that things are always getting worse. I think the reality we'll have to face is big numbers. And that's true not only for Italy."

Has his ambiguity or circuitousness been a cause of frustration to readers and critics? As he answers, he squashes the permanent furrows between his eyebrows, making them even deeper. "I think I function best if I say things indirectly, if I put them allegorically — which does not end in an explicit discourse; I think that with the effectiveness of a metaphor, even a political one, it is important to find the imaginative mechanisms that stand up independently from reality. A metaphor, if it works, continues to work alone in peoples' minds."

### From Milan: Good News



left: Ferre's dressy satin shorts with gold sequined obi. Krizia's tartan look lion sweater, Soprani's long tweed coat draped with raccoon.

by Hebe Dorsey

MILAN — This was a fashion week to remember. In what is very much a turning point, three Milanese designers plunged into the charged, high-powered and high-moneyed of fragrances. The Missoni celebrated first perfume this week, "Missoni," and Versace and Armani will soon introduce own fragrances, courtesy of, respectively, es of the Ritz and Helena Rubinstein.

It alone points out the strength of the 1 designers, who have just had their best ever. Stores are stacking up orders (and cent devaluation of the lira helps), but s more to it. The Italians now have a true on credibility" built on their talent, very, promotion sense and the industrial s to make it all happen.

They've got that market terribly well orga- said Neiman Marcus president Philip

Italians love what they're doing. They like manias and get full support from 'abric manufacturers and factory owners, even dare to steal talent from Paris: enneur Gigi Monti recently captured Paris 1 star Claude Montana, who was getting ere for lack of business structure.

Now, everybody is asking, why can't the French do it? Montana, who has a three-year contract with Monti, has designed an excellent, commercial sportswear collection under the name "Complice." People are happy at the idea of finally seeing Montana's creations in the streets instead of just on the runways. He has also designed a knit collection for Ballanté, another Italian firm, while his leather is still made by Ideal Clair in France.

What emerged from a heavy week of Milan showings (50, all told) is a strong Italian look, luxury sportswear at its best, based on superlative knits, leather and furs.

APPLAUSE, APPLAUSE: Opulent, Tol-stoyan, extravagant Fendi with magician Karl Lagerfeld reinvents furs by mixing unmix-ables. A miracle of skill and talent. Mink is shaved and pom-pomed, tufts of beaver spill out of Persian lamb, astrakhan is embroidered, beaver is frilled, squirrel is pleated, sable is scalloped in tiers.

Long bubbly sweaters and very long, unlined fur coats drip all over the map. Strong shoulders emphasized by lacy square collars, scattered with fur flowers. Now Fendi is introducing a ready-to-wear line of coats modeled after the furs. Jean-Paul Belmondo and Isabelle Huppert flew in with Lagerfeld's private-ly chartered plane to watch the fun.

(Continued on page 9W)

### Bhutan Begins to Reveal Its Other-Worldly Splendors

by Harry Rolnick

THIMBU, Bhutan — Bhutan is the last of the three Himalayan kingdoms to open its doors to foreigners. But the process has been so cautious and conservative that after seven years of relative accessibility, it is still an almost other-worldly image of medieval splendor, with some of the most dazzling views and opulent festivals anywhere in Asia.

Nepal long ago became overpopulated with tourists, hotels and souvenir shops. Sikkim is no longer a kingdom, but is part of India, its capital virtually a cantonment for Indian soldiers. But Bhutan, with four hotels for tourists in the entire country, with less than 2,000 tourists a year and with its towering dzongs, monastery-fortresses in each of 15 valleys, is still breathtakingly remote.

"This," said a recent traveler, "is what I've always imagined Tibet to be like in a dream. Tibet, though, is a hodgepodge of Marxism and Buddhism. Bhutan seems to be pure."

The comparison with Tibet is more than coincidental. Until 1907, when a secular monarchy was established, Bhutan was a theocracy, established 400 years ago by a Tibetan monk. Consequently the language, dzongka, is an offshoot of Tibetan, as is the writing. But most important for the visitor, the art, monasteries, temples and fortresses all breathe the shimmering exotism of Tibetan art.

At present, tourists are permitted to visit only three major dzong areas, and of these only Thimbu, the capital, could be considered really a town. The other places — Paro and Punakha — consist of a lane or two and some houses dwarfed by the gigantic dzongs.

The most familiar example of a Bhutan dzong is the Potala in Lhasa. But this is mainly a museum. The dzongs of Bhutan are filled with life, albeit of a medieval sort. In these monastery buildings — where traditionally, not a nail or a piece of metal is ever used — up to 500 monks are housed. They may be dz-

engs of chapels, government offices, hostleries, enormous courtyards, defense outposts. And every dzong in the country, although built in the middle of the 17th century, is different in character.

The tiny capital, Thimbu, has Tashichho Dzong, which dwarfs not only the adjacent palace of the 26-year-old King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, but the surrounding countryside. The dzong has been compared with Spain's Escorial, at least in size, but it is totally different in art. A single gigantic rectangle, it has endless rows of windows on three stories — the first story situated 30 feet above the ground. On every corner of the pagodalike roofs are sculptures of animals.

The courtyards are reminiscent of St. Mark's, with their flocks of pigeons, and the yellow and gold of the temples on each side. And as the natural dyes of the inside paintings must be repainted every five years, hundreds of workers are busy working on the fine murals of the Buddha in his many incarnations, or 50-foot-long silk columns for the temples.

Tashichho Dzong is where the National Assembly meets, and here, under a vaulted roof 55 feet above the ground, with its own paintings, with literally thousands of images of the Buddha on all sides, one feels that the legislation must be somewhat inspired.

Near Thimbu is Simtoka Dzong, a hilltop fortress guarding a river. At present, it is a school where nearly 300 young monks and lay students study. But this four-story and equally gigantic structure has a quiet majesty, compared to the awesome presence of the dzong in Thimbu. Four stories high, it has chapels with Buddha and Bhutanesse saints standing up to 10 feet high, looking over the darkness... save when a single ray of sunlight illumines part of the chapel through tiny slits in the walls.

To reach the two 400-year-old dzongs of Punakha and Wangdu, one passes over Dochu-la Pass, at a height of 9,000 feet. The pass is covered with tens of thousands of prayer flags. And across the valley are some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas. While in the

valley the forests are ablaze with red, pink, mauve and yellow rhododendrons and white magnolias.

Punakha Dzong is famed for its February festival, when hundreds of townspeople dressed as lamas, soldiers, ascetics and musicians, celebrate three days of dancing and singing in the fortress itself, then parade miles through the mountainous countryside, led by the Grand Lama of Bhutan. The noise of cymbals, flutes and the deep growl of a hundred Tibetan trumpets fill the air.

A few miles away is the Wangdu Dzong, also gigantic but with a more rural feeling, smaller courtyards and more intimate chapels. Finally are the great buildings of Paro, the old religious capital to 1907, before the accession of the secular monarchy. Paro Dzong is a treasure house of sacred scrolls, icons and manuscripts, the walls covered with mammoth tankas (Tibetan paintings) and murals. Above this is a fortress turned into the only museum in the country. And four hours' pony ride away is Taktsang Monastery, clinging dizzyly to a sheer cliff 4,000 feet high, with a dozen temples crowding onto each other.

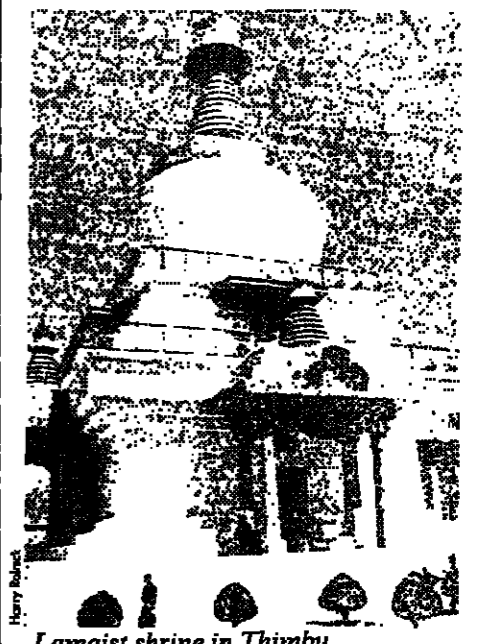
These are but a few of Bhutan's mammoth religious structures. The country is presently offering trekking tours, leading as far as the Tibetan plateaus with their yak herders and the virgin forests filled with flowers, wildlife and the occasional tiger or bear.

At present, accommodations are limited to buildings that were built originally for the 1974 coronation of the King. The buildings are almost as imaginatively conceived as the dzongs. The natural friendliness, warmth and curiosity of the Bhutanesse, their superb meals made with local fresh foodstuffs (pork, chicken, cabbage, yak cheese sauces, chutneys, excellent rice) and the plentiful supplies of Bhutanesse malt whiskey, gin and beer in the bars, all serve to stave off the cold.

It is still not as easy to enter Bhutan as most other Asian countries. All-inclusive, 10-day tours can cost up to \$150 daily, during spring and autumn (this includes tour buses from In-

dia to the main towns, guides, hotels, food, even a cocktail party at the end of the journey). And because of Indian exit regulations at the border, groups of less than six are rarely permitted. The efficient government-run Bhutan Travel Agency, P.O. Thimbu, Bhutan, can supply more information, both on trekking and the bus-run tours.

Fortunately, the Bhutanesse authorities have noted the example of Nepal and are careful about which visitors to receive. The result is a country, just a bit larger than Switzerland, where the mountains lord over the most magnificent art, architecture and a people who find foreigners as exciting as foreigners find them.



Lamaist shrine in Thimbu.

### Getting Europe on Time

by J. Allen Raff

MALLORCA, Spain — To rise and shine with Daylight Savings Time wasn't always as easy as it is today. A large segment of the civilized world thought it distinctly uncivilized to get up with the sun.

In the spring of 1784, the American minister to France, Benjamin Franklin — a great lover of the after-dark — suggested in the Journal de Paris that shops should be opened and closed earlier to save lighting. But though the article sparked heated debate throughout Europe, no legislation came out of it.

The crusade to "officially" move forward the hands of the clock was spearheaded by the Chelsea contractor William Willett, who became an ardent pamphleteer on the subject in 1907.

His arguments centered on the poor health of the working class. As many army recruits were being rejected at the time, an extra hour of fresh air, he argued, would improve their condition and make them fit as defenders of the nation. Changing the clock would also result in fuel savings (estimated to equal the cost

of servicing the national debt) and in the discouragement of excessive drinking and bawdiness — on the grounds that if evening arrived later there would be less time for carousing.

Willett lobbied for nearly a decade. Strange as it may seem, his opponents then were chiefly the agricultural interests, those who today

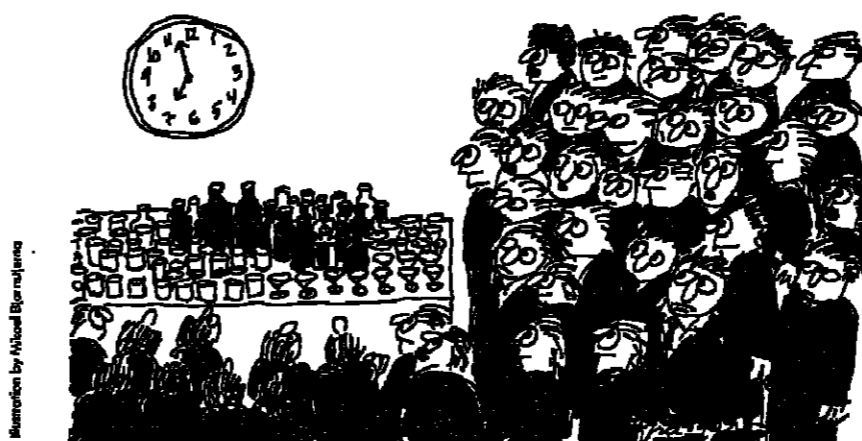
benefit most from the extra hour of light. Dew was a fearful foe, and it was thought that crops picked with moisture on them not only damaged the product but harmed the picker as well. Dairymen added darkly that cows would also suffer.

While the debate raged on in Parliament —

Winston Churchill was an outspoken supporter — other nations in the vast British Empire adopted one version or another of daylight savings. By 1916 the Netherlands accepted it, as did Germany and Austria, with France coming up in the gloaming. England finally voted it in that same year but had such difficulty resetting its civil service and church clocks that confusion reigned over the royal assent.

In the United States, the nation snoozed peacefully over the issue until World War I broke out. In 1917 Congress said "ave" to a bill supporting it, effected Daylight Savings in March 1918, and repeated it a year later in spite of a presidential veto. It became a state's right matter after that, some adopting it and others saying "Hands off the hands of the clock." In 1942 "war time" was inaugurated and ticked on nationally until 1945.

Last year, European nations chose different days to change to Daylight Savings Time, but this year in Western Europe clocks across the continent (except in Yugoslavia) will conform to a single timetable. But the United States has reserved the right to be different — the time changes there on April 26.



Travel

Romeo's Verona Ain't What It Used to Be

by Jeffrey Robinson

VERONA, Italy — She was underage. He was a high-school dropout. Their forever feuding families objected. Shakespeare turned it into a play. Leonard Bernstein turned it into a musical. This city has turned it into a tourist attraction.

Juliet's house is also marked with a plaque. Admission is 300 lira. Her house was opened in 1905, just 602 years after Romeo got to Juliet and Juliet's cousins got to Romeo.

Italian. "Giulietta, I beg you, make my wife come home to me." It is signed "Peppuccio." But then it might have been poor Juliet and poor Romeo had Shakespeare not cared.



Statue of Juliet by Constantini. Modern Juliets on the famed balcony.

pages long, but it's free to serious stud Romeo and Juliet. Unfortunately, it does come in English, French, German or Italian. It seems to be in Esperanto. And many things you can learn in it are.

International datebook

AUSTRIA: WIENNA, Akademischer (tel: 5324/2658) — March 28, 30, 31, April 2 and 4: "Memoiren" (Murrill).

BELGIUM: BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.02), Grande Salle — March 29, April 2, 4, 7, 8 and 10: "The Marriage of Figaro."

3: "Michel Saloff" exhibition. To May 4: "Andre Raffay" exhibition.

ITALY: MILAN, La Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — March 29, April 1 and 3: "Donnerstag aus Licht," Karlheinz Stockhausen.

THE NETHERLANDS: AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw — To April 1: "Proudest Decision."

WEST GERMANY: BERLIN, Deutsche Oper — March 28, April 1: "Madame Butterfly."

weekend

HOTELS

FRANCE

- ANTIBES - 06504 HOTEL DU CAP-IDEEN ROC Tel. (93) 61.39.01 - Telex 470763

ENGLAND

- LIVERPOOL, Aintree Racecourse — April 4: Grand National Steeplechase (information: tel: 051/523.26.00).

FRANCE

- NANCY, Saint-Sebastien (tel: 8/332.06.89) — April 1-4: Festival des Jeux.

HONG KONG

- HONG KONG, Arts Center (tel: 328.06.26) — Showmen Theatre — March 31, April 1-4: "Jumpers" (Stoppard).

SPAIN

- BARCELONA, Galeria Price (tel: 318.08.73) — "Endless Serris," ceramics.

UNITED STATES

- NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum — To April 5: "19 Artists Emigrant Americans."

PARIS HOTEL CALIFORNIA 16 rue de Berri, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 359 93 00. Telex: 660634

SWITZERLAND ZURICH 100 years of exceptional hospitality in Zurich

WASHINGTON, D.C. A Renaissance of Graciousness THE MADISON 15th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

RESTAURANTS Le Chantilly Restaurant Français 106 East 57th Street New York City Telephone 751-2931

Coming April 4

The International Herald Tribune special supplement on International Fashion edited by Hebe Dorsey with contributions by Karl Lagerfeld, Sophia Loren, Valentino, Paloma Picasso, Princess Ira von Furstenberg, Baronne Guy de Rothschild, Eugenia Sheppard, Art Buchwald, Prudence Glynn, Duchesse d'Orleans.

For further information contact the International Herald Tribune: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel: 747-12-65. Telex: 613595.

Save up to 50% Subscribe before May 1\* to fit the successful person's work-style. Comprehensive global coverage in a global context.

Table with columns for country, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months rates. Includes countries like Algeria, Africa, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.A.E., U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Other Eur. Countries.

Attention: Subscription Manager International Herald Tribune 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

Handwritten text: حكايات من الاجل



# Mambo and Grasshopper Pie

by Lois Dwan

NEW YORK — It was gastronomic show-and-tell, or perhaps simply the old grace of "welcome to my table." L'Association, dit Maître Christiane France, the most highly honored of a nine-day tour of the United States that began with a brilliant oration of American foods at the Tavern Green restaurant.

The weather was brisk, sufficiently chilly to be a welcome relief. There was no snow, of the great eagles, sculptured in ice on the windows of the Tavern.

Some 120 maîtres, with wives, on their way to America to hold their 30th annual meeting to induct new members and make many speeches. There are only 212 maîtres in the world (29 U.S. members), but numbers are limited, and selected by their peers. Recognition by peers is highly prized than a nod from Michelin.

glittering names were here — Paul Roger Verge, Gaston Lesnour, Alain Georges Dumas of Lassere, also a brilliant and elder wisdom. Jean Le Caen has not had a restaurant since his time during World War II. He has been a poet, he said, and a collector of books. In his opinion, American cuisine as presented at the Tavern on the Green, he said that not new; he could show us a recipe for tom 1300.

dinner was arranged by Pierre Franey, a Claiborne, veteran chef and food of The New York Times, with the common advice of Warner LeRoy, proprietor of Tavern. Claiborne and Franey, with 20 oaks to their credit, searched to find the best versions of American dishes. results may have been more startling to some than to the French, who were in the position of the blind men describe an elephant.

our American food is very strong," said Dando, of Le Hittin, St. Vincent de Paul, his plate-heaped with gumbo, not to be served everywhere. He approved the roast beef, however. They proved the roast beef. And the restaurant, spicy, juicy marvel. Americans, used to bemoaning the lack of American food, found they could eat their words with it from magnificently laden buffets.

ids came from all parts of the country from many ethnic backgrounds, perhaps a more drama than geographic intimacy. Would there have been ribs from Bryant's in Kansas City if Calvin Trillin not made them part of our folklore? s not so easy to serve Bryant's spare ribs New York dinner for 500. The law forbids ing hot food. Bryant's ribs can tolerate chilling, not cooking by anyone else. problem was solved by sending an emissary to carry them, legally stacked in four first-seats beside him, to the buffet from the chef's hand — in only four hours.

my dishes came from the South. Paul homme (K. Paul's Louisiana Kitchen) borrowed to prepare Creole specialties — so, crawfish bisque, jambalaya, étouffée of fish — and there was red snapper, roasted presented whole with creole sauce, as magnificent as swims any of our waters.

one crab from Florida and key lime pie. Saché came from El Paso, Texas, to tie the proper accent for Tex-Mex. Her was fresh and sharp with pepper, tomato-cilantro and onions, her tortillas were and light, the crab enchilada superb.

The restaurant was magnificent. Bare winter trees just outside the windows had been covered in 120,000 tiny lights, carefully tracing each branch and almost every twig. Crystal chandeliers hung from rafters of what was once a stable. The great sculptured eagles were set among the lighted trees.

"A wonderful touch," said George Lang, New York's restaurant thinker. "Like the great Russian courts of the czars. It is the kind of grand gesture designer Warner LeRoy is noted for. Notice how everything in the restaurant is repeated in reflections — in brass, silver, glass."

The menu was carefully assembled with explanations in French and English: "Oysters before dinner is an English custom preserved and expanded in America." Eight kinds of oysters, three kinds of clams, stone crabs, red snapper ceviche were on the first buffet with "Hot Tidbits" that included Maryland crab-cakes, oysters Rockefeller, clams casino, barbecued meatballs, corned beef and sauerkraut balls, Reuben canapés, Smithfield ham and smoked salmon on onion pumpernickel.

The buffet explained the American delicacies, the American love of informal eating and included roast beef, Vermont ham glazed with maple sugar, Philadelphia peppercorn, corned beef, lox and bagels, pastrami — with pickles, cole slaw, pepper jelly.

Barbecues were fired for brisket, ribs, chili, a New Mexican corn bread and some Mexican dishes. There were red snapper, shad and shad roe. Cheeses included Monterey Jack, Wisconsin cheddar, Maytag Blue, Caesar and duck salads were served. Ice cream ranged from chocolate chip to bubblegum. Pies included pecan and grasshopper, along with pralines, chocolate chip cookies and cheesecake. "Very good cheesecake," said a French chef, whose speciality it was.

"Very important dinner, gastro-historical," said Lang, coining a word. "It was, for the French, a new approach to gracious dining



and, for the Americans, a glimpse — only the tip of the iceberg — of the possibilities of our own regional cooking."

Reaction from the French chefs ranged from surprised pleasure — "Mon Dieu, I did not know you had such dishes!" — to Max Dando, who liked only the roast beef. Roger Greaux of Le Bagatelle, Washington D.C., termed it the dinner of the century, a magnificent show.

Pierre Alexandre, of Restaurant P. Alexandre, Garons, was "extremely surprised" by the originality, was impressed with the "old French" spoken by Franey. There were balloons at the end. Paul Bocuse walked outside, carefully fastened a small cardboard box as gondola to a half dozen, sent them off into the night, then went off to a roller disco.

And now the greatest French chefs know the delights of pastrami, Vermont ham, crab enchiladas, chili, gumbo, grasshopper pie...

# Let's Salsa 'Round the Clock Tonight!

by Jeanne Brody

LAST January a party of tourists arrived at a prestigious Helsinki hotel to find the place decked out in Latin banners and colors. To their surprise, they were greeted in the lobby by a group of students from a Samba school who wanted to teach them to dance.

A Latin American Carnival near the Arctic Circle may seem strange, but after its third successful year, "Carnival in Helsinki" has become an institution.

Scandinavia isn't the only rendezvous. Five years ago, Salsa was virtually unknown in Europe, but today the fad is popping up all over — an import from New York's Spanish-speaking minorities. When Ralph Mercado, a New York manager of some of Salsa's top artists, visited Europe recently with the Fania All Stars, the group played to 8,000 people in Barcelona, at a MIDEEM concert in Cannes, the Hippodrome in Paris and Utrecht's Frederberg concert hall.

Salsa (Spanish for "sauce") is a hard-driving, up-tempo Latin dance music, with a pulsating sound. According to Ray Barreto, one of today's top Salsa artists: "You could ostensibly put four accordions together, and if you could dance Latin to it, it would be Salsa."

It can be slow and undulating, moody or fast, loud and exciting. When the band uses a saxophone or a vibraphone, the sound is mellow; when there are two or three trumpets or trombones, it is hot and rich. The basic beat of Salsa is created by the *clave*, two wooden cylinders that are struck together, while maracas (dried gourds), conga drums and timbales play different syncopated rhythms over each other.

Some of the first Salsa tunes came from Cuba. The *habanera* was a Cuban dance of Spanish origin, the *son*, an Afro-Cuban rural music that was turned into the rumba later on. The mambo, big in the 1950s, grew out of Congolese religious cults and the *chachacha* from Cuban dance orchestras called *charangas*.

Salsa's development to the musical scene. Many of the artists who are now coming over to Europe are old-timers in the business. Machito and his Afro-Cubans, Celia Cruz, Tito Puente, all made their names back in the 1940s and 1950s, when Salsa was known as Latin Jazz or Afro-Cuban Jazz.

When disco came in, Latin Jazz experienced a lull, but Jerry Masucci, a young lawyer-turned-record-magazine, started Fania Records, now the No. 1 Latin record company, and made two low-budget films: "Salsa" and "Our Latin Thing." Once again the music took off.

The music has been enriched by other



Ray Barreto pounds out the hot Salsa beat that is now spreading across Europe.

sounds, the Bomba and the Piano, Puerto Rican dance tunes, and Charanga and Merengue from Santo Domingo. And new groups like Conjunto Classico and Tipica 73, which play the club scene regularly, share the billing with established artists who are still at the top of the Latin Hit Parade.

Salsa's promoters in Europe today are a new breed. They're not big, slick, organizations for whom our artists represent just another notch on the gun," explains Ralph Mercado. "They're people who really dig this music and believe in it."

In Paris, Pierre Garcia and Jean-Luc Frasse, the Hispano-French owners of La Chapelle des Lombards, have been pushing Salsa for years. The Chapelle des Lombards, where Azucena often plays, has been dubbed Paris' home of Salsa.

In Holland, the music has become so popular among residents, as well as the 7,000 stu-

dents from Curacao in the Dutch Antilles, that Hans van Rijswijk has decided to launch a bimonthly Salsa Magazine, Musica Latina, with the collaboration of Fania Records and Latin N.Y. Magazine.

Lina Domacassa from Curacao, one of Holland's Salsa promoters, plays with her husband in one of Holland's groups called Pullover. The eight-piece band consists of two guitars, a bass, a piano, timbales, congas, bongos and some trap drums, an innovation.

Barcelona now calls itself the Salsa Capital of Europe and boasts several Spanish Salsa groups like La Orquestra Plateria and La Salseta del Poble Sec.

Geneva also has two Salsa clubs. When Ray Barreto played at the New Morning Club, the city's most prestigious jazz club, at least 400 people who hadn't been able to get in were dancing in the streets.

Today, the Latin Hustle and the Spanish

Bus Stop are danced in all of New York's discos as well as the Latin dance clubs — El Corao, Ipanema, Casa Blanca, Casino 14.

Ray Barreto is a link between the two Salsa generations. Brought up on jazz, Ray played with some of this century's top jazzmen before returning to his Latin roots. His first experience of playing was when he was a soldier stationed in Germany.

Also featured in the Fania All Stars concert were some of the younger Salsa artists, including Panamanian singer Ruben Blades, 32, whose song "Pedro Navaja," has been a smash hit. He is considered the Pete Seeger or Joan Baez of Salsa because of the social content of many of his songs. Ruben and Willy Colon's album, Siembra, has sold 7,000 copies in Spain after only a month on the market. And to capture French interest, Ruben is already translating the song into French.

The artists relish the welcome they receive in Europe. Tio and Celia played to 4,000 grating Dutchmen in Utrecht in November. Not only was the Ray Barreto concert at Paris' Olympia in October jammed "but you could get right away," says Barreto, "that the audience was ready to listen to Salsa. They brought us back for three encores!"

Playing recently at the Chapelle des Lombards, Tullio Marquez of Combination Latina said: "Salsa groups in Europe aren't lacking; it's places to play that are scarce."

### THE CLUBS

France: In Paris: La Chapelle des Lombards, 19 rue de Lappe; tel: 357.34.24. L'Escal, 15 rue Monsieur le Prince; tel: 354.63.47. Le Malibu, 44 rue Tiquetonne; tel: 236.62.70. Le Mambo, 20 rue Cujas; tel: 354.89.21.

Holland: In Nijmegen: Nijmegen International Club, St. Annusstraat 142; tel: 23.53.13. In Amsterdam: De Kroeg, Lijnbaanstraat 163; tel: 25.01.77.

New York: The Village Gate, 160 Bleecker St.; tel: 475.5120. Casa Blanca, 1674 Broadway; tel: 586.1874. El Corao, 200 East 86th St. Ochenas, 2540 Broadway, Casino 14, 60 East 14th St.; tel: 674.2910. Ipanema, 240 W. 52nd St.; tel: 765.8025.

New Jersey: Elegante, 201 Broad Avenue, Fairview, New Jersey.

Spain: In Barcelona: Salsa, Hotel Diplomatico, Calle via Layetana, Esquina Consejo de Ciento; tel: 317.31.00. Karma, Cibeles, Zeleste, 319.86.41. In Madrid: Barrio Latino, Samba, Los Tres Cordones.

Switzerland: In Geneva: New Morning Club, Quai des Forces Motrices; tel: 39.19.98.

# Fashion Week in Milan (Continued from page 7W)

MONEY IN THE BANK: Cult figure Missoni continues to produce knits with a mind-boggling kaleidoscope of colors and stitches. The happy world of Krizia, designed by Mariuccia Mandelli, includes a different look in knits, especially those lion-sweaters and pastel evening jackets over pearl-sprinkled minis.

ITALIAN "NEW COUTURE": Only Versace could design such a dramatic, elaborate Renaissance collection — with double and triple-layered capes over pleated, pagboy pants and long, colorful kimono sweaters. Unbelievable detail work. Versace, the leather king who's made leather pants his signature, shows embroidered suede, pleated leather pants, leather jumpsuits and reversible sheepskin jackets.

Next week Richard Avedon will shoot Versace's sexy evening chiffon tunics on the prettiest American models, all in Pre-Raphaelite hair. Working in Italy for the first time, Avedon said: "I'm impressed."

HIT OF THE WEEK: Gianfranco Ferré's superb, linear and controlled clothes. One stunner: black satin shorts with basket pockets sashed with a sequined obi and a gold chopstick.

A STAR IS BORN (almost): Luciano Soprani, 34, comes from the industry, where he has designed for Basile, among others, but his first collection under his own name shows he can go further. His blouses, printed with giant ducks, and raccoon-draped coats show a light touch and a sense of humor.

TRENDS: Younger than usual. Very short or very long. Long, pleated culottes are the most attractive new lengths. All kinds of pants, including Bermudas, leather knickers, Renaissance page boy and pleated jodhpurs. Hoods. Shorts, elongated sweaters or sleek, low belted little chemises. Sashes and obi's. Few collars but lots of mufflers. Big shoulders and tiny heads. Variations on le smoking, with pretty ones at Ferré's, Krizia's and Soprani's.

Legs covered in wool tights. Flat shoes, muck boots or medieval, cuffed booties. All over are influences from the Far East, Japan, Mongolia, as well as from Bavarian Tyrol. Big plaid blankets thrown over shoulder. Comfortable, casual ponchos, capes and unlined coats. A new layered look mixing fur, leather and wool.

COLORS: Except for Krizia and Ferré, a bit dull, with predictable fall forest shades, all the greens, faded browns, natural, plus claret, prune and a dash of strong royal blue and red.

FABRICS: Velvet, corduroy, tweed, gaberdine, looden, wool, voiles, crepe de Chine and all kinds of leather, pigskin, suede, colored and reversible sheepskin. Mario Valentino's leather collection (designed by Armani but one is not supposed to say so) has guts, incredible workmanship in the dyed and braided leather and a new, dull gold sheen. Actually, Valentino makes money with shoes and bags but, he said, "I have to have some fun too."

The French ready-to-wear collections begin on April 4 — and the French are going to have a hard time matching the excitement generated last week in Milan.

# INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

**EUROPE**

**SWITZERLAND**

**TASIS Summer Programs**

Language Program

English

**TASIS England Summer School**

Six-week courses in wide range of academic subjects, reading and study skills, and theater for students aged 12-19. Sports, art, excursions.

**The Soccer Camp**

Training sessions directed by British soccer specialists for players of all abilities aged 8-12. French or English spoken. Competition with local teams, excursions.

**AUSTRIA**

**Highfield School of Salzburg**

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AUSTRIA

Your "round residential school for children with special needs, ages five through twelve."

OPENING AVAILABLE

Please inquire: The Headmaster, Postfach #67, 5023 Salzburg, Austria. Telephone: 06213-27601.

**SWITZERLAND**

**Your Children's Best Summer Vacation**

- Boys & Girls Aged 8 to 16
- Resident, Golf, Tennis & Soccer Camps
- Riding, Canoeing & General Sports Camps
- Two-Week sessions July & August

Tenth Year - Bilingual Counselors

Ratio 1: 7 - ACA Accredited

Brochure: CHALET SENECA - 1854A LEYSIN - SWITZERLAND. TEL. (025) 34 21 58 - (022) 76 20 59.

IN SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE

**SWITZERLAND**

**Study in Switzerland**

- Intensive French Courses (Alliance française)
- Maturité suisse - Matriculation
- Baccalauréat français - Matriculation
- Commercial and Secretary Studies
- Summer Courses in August and Sept.

Internet-Externat Ecole Lemania

TEL: 02120 15 01

3, chemin de Prieuré CH-1001 Lausanne

**U.S.A.**

**AMERICAN LAW DEGREE**

- Thru Independent Correspondence Study
- Recognized Degree Program
- Registered American Law School
- Qualify for Law Practice in the USA

**SOUTHLAND UNIVERSITY**

69 N. Catalina, Dept. XI, Pasadena, Ca. 91106 USA

TEL: (213) 795-5558

**FRANCE**

**UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS SORBONNE**

Département Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française

**Cours de Civilisation Française**

GRADUATE COURSES

- University Courses
- "MAÎTRISE de Langue et de Civilisation Française" for all nationalities (equivalent to M.A. Credit U.S.A.)
- Sorbonne Summer Session for foreign Teachers & Students.
- Courses for Teachers of French Language and Civilization.
- Specialized training courses in all fields.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

French baccalaureate level required.

- French Language and Civilization Courses. Limited number of inscriptions.
- Winter and Spring Semesters.
- Summer Courses: July, August.
- Interim Sessions, January.

Option in Economics and Commercial Studies. Diplomas and certificates by the Sorbonne and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Student visa compulsory. Inquire at the Cultural section of the French Embassy.

Apply to: COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE, 47 Rue des Ecoles, Paris-5<sup>e</sup>. Tel: 329-12-13.

**SWITZERLAND**

**STUDY IN SWITZERLAND**

At a coeducational boarding school:

- British & American university preparation;
- Excellent facilities & staffing;
- Labs/Computer/Languages (including EFL);
- Sports/Cultural excursions.

Summer school courses in languages during June, July & August.

Write for details to:

**MONTE ROSA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

CH-1820 MONTREUX.

**INTERNATIONAL SUMMER CAMP MONTANA**

Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years - riding, stables, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA.

For color brochure please call 027/41 18 97 and 41 25 84 or write to:

Rody and Erica Studer, Directors, CH-3962 Montana, Switzerland.

**COMING IN MAY**

**International Education**

a special supplement by the International Herald Tribune

For advertising information contact:

Françoise Clément

International Herald Tribune

181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle

92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex

France

TEL: 747.12.65, Telex 613 595

or your local IHT representative.

**U.S.A.**

**STUDY IN THE USA**

- Government 15 Years Exemption
- College preparation for grades 6 levels of study and testing in all parts of the USA
- Choice of many U.S. universities, colleges, prep schools, camps, English language and trade Institutes. Form 1-20 sent with 2 weeks of legal assistance provided. Write to: EDUCATION AMERICA, INC. P.O. Box 242, Dept. IJL7, New York, New York 10108, U.S.A. Tel: 212-728-8240

**SPAIN**

**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLOCA**

- Accredited by Middle States Association.
- Coed, day 8-12 and boarding 9-12.
- Cultural Preparation.
- Industrial Arts and Secretary Programs.
- College Boards, TOEFL Test Center.
- Learning Disabilities and ESL programs.
- Extensive sports and activities programs.

CALLE ORATORIO, 9 - PORTALS NOUS - MALLOCA - SPAIN

TEL: 675480/51, TELEX: 69006 MTEN

**Enjoy a useful holiday!**

**LEARN TO SPEAK FRENCH**

through a unique and effective 4-week program

IN THE MOST STIMULATING SURROUNDINGS

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER'S MOST BEAUTIFUL BAY

Lodging in private apartments, and 2 meals included.

For adults. 6 levels from beginner 1 to advanced II.

The next 4-week all-day immersion program starts March 30, April 29 and all year.

Years of research & experience in the effective teaching of French to adults.

**INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS - C. 28**

23 Av. Général-Ledec, 06230 VILLEFRANCHE-S/MER. Tel: (93) 80.86.61.

**U.S. CAMPS**

**Girls Ages 8 - 29**

**LOSE WEIGHT & HAVE FUN TOO!**

LOSE 20-45 pounds at Camp La Jolla. Have fun-make new friends-a warm, small, personalized, medically supervised camp with a caring staff. 4 beautiful U.S. locations. Write or call for free brochure. Camp La Jolla, 7370 Opportunity Rd., Ste. V, Dept. LK, San Diego, Ca. 92111 (714) 279-4400.

**Rural France**

In the Dordogne Farm environment, excursions, French lessons, sports, drama, arts, photography, French cooking. Boys girls 10 to 14. Four weeks starting July 13. Write for a brochure. The Tallants, Marcland, Bourac, 24441 Bourac-Montant-s/ Périgord, France.

**NATURE**

riding - dance - photo

Eastern & School-holidays

**La Pelouse**

Club Vert (children home)

91220 MONTIGNY (20 km Paris)

(61) 903 50 80/ 940 23 34

**INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG**

International boy's boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students). Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliated Member National Association of Independent Schools. College boards. Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Language Program in July and August.

Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana 4316 Zugerberg, Switzerland.



كذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Bankers, Officials Set London Meeting

LONDON — Finance ministers and central bank chiefs of five major Western industrial nations have scheduled a meeting in London for the weekend beginning Friday, April 10, monetary sources said Friday.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

Bankers, Officials Set London Meeting

LONDON — Finance ministers and central bank chiefs of five major Western industrial nations have scheduled a meeting in London for the weekend beginning Friday, April 10, monetary sources said Friday.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.



Paul Volcker

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

Group Seeks to Take Over Flexi-Van

NEW YORK — Flexi-Van, a New York-based lessor of cargo container and transportation equipment, said Thursday that it had received offers from a group of investors to buy the company.

Harvester Debt Restructuring

CHICAGO — International Harvester said Friday a number of banks had agreed to go along with the restructuring of the company's debt.

Honeywell Bull, Brazilian Firm in Venture

IS — CII Honeywell Bull said Friday it received permission from the Brazilian government for a joint venture with a Brazilian company to manufacture computers.

Tubos de Acero de Mexico Seeks Stock Split

NEW YORK — The Mexican steel company, Tubos de Acero de Mexico, said Friday its board recommended a seven for five stock split.

Dutch-Shell Reports Successful Well

THE HAGUE — Royal Dutch-Shell Group's Shell UK said Friday its consortium well 21-19-1a, 22 miles southwest of the Forties field off a stabilized flow rate of 1,200 barrels a day.

Norwegians Approve 3 North Sea Licenses

OSLO — The Norwegian government Friday gave licenses to three foreign companies for oil exploration off central and northern Norwegian coast.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

U.S. Reports Dip in Index Of Indicators Trade Figures Show Deficit Was Reduced

WASHINGTON — The government reported Friday its index of leading economic indicators declined in February for the third consecutive month, but administration spokesmen said the report does not signal a recession.

EEC Ministers Seek to Tie Steel Aid to Output Cuts

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's industry ministers Friday called for a link between all state subsidies to the steel industry and cuts in capacity.

Germany Says Deficit Narrowed for February

ESBADEN, West Germany — The government posted a current account deficit of 1.6 billion marks in February, nearly half from a postwar record of 5.1 billion marks in January.

U.S. Companies in Angola Anxious Over Reagan Policy

NEW YORK — Several major U.S. companies, mostly oil producers, have quietly been urging the Reagan administration not to treat Angola too harshly in its foreign policy.

U.S. Interest Rates Could Climb Beyond Forecast, Volcker Says

WASHINGTON — Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Friday warned of "financial market pressures" implicit in the administration's economic forecast for this year.

Prices on NYSE Plunge As Some Key Rates Rise

NEW YORK — Concern over unrest in Poland and a rise in some important interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in moderate trading Friday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various currencies.

Dollar values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Dollar values.

Commercial banks (B) Amounts needed to buy one unit. (\*) Units other than 100. (1) Units of 1,000.

Why Gold and Stocks Moved Up

Early rebounds of a dozen points and more were frequent among issues such as Computervision, Dupont, HomeStar, New England Nuclear and Paradyne.

Capital Offshore

P.O. Box 110649, Sossamon House, Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

100% GAIN WITH A PLATINUM STOCK

The FINANZWOCHEN is Switzerland's leading newsletter and predicted the 100% advance of platinum shares like Impala and Rustenburg.

The Value Line brings you HARD FACTS ON 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS

The Value Line Investment Survey covers more than 1700 American stocks, which account for over 90% of all dollar trading volume in U.S. equity markets.

THE VALUE LINE

711 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Payment in local currencies (British £25, French 1275, Swiss 1110, DM 120) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn: Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Phelipe, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.63.91).

BAKHRABAD GAS SYSTEMS LIMITED (AN ENTERPRISE OF PETROBRANGLA) INVITATION FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION OF BAKHRABAD-CHITTAGONG GAS PIPE LINE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

MATERIAL ENQUIRY FOR STEEL LINE PIPE

BAKHRABAD GAS SYSTEMS LIMITED Head Office, P.O. Box 97 Comilla, Bangladesh. Tel: PETRODAC 725-DACCA.

senior executives \$30 - \$100000+ I.C.A. 3 rue d'Hauterive - 75010 Paris - France Tel. (1) 824.63.45

senior executives \$30 - \$100000+ I.C.A. 3 rue d'Hauterive - 75010 Paris - France Tel. (1) 824.63.45

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 27

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for March 27, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Reported U.S. Request for Japan To Cut Auto Exports Is Assailed

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — A reported Reagan administration request that Japan voluntarily cut its automobile exports to the United States by about 20 percent was called "not negotiable" Friday by a ranking Japanese government official.

would be formally stated either in an exchange of letters between the two governments or in what was described as a "voluntary restraint agreement."

Mr. Ito briefed Premier Zenko Suzuki and other government leaders Friday on the substance of the Washington talks. Mr. Suzuki was told that the Reagan administration wants to send a team of negotiators to be headed by chief U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock to hold talks in Tokyo.



Mike Mansfield

Boeing Sets Plans to Begin Developing Quieter, More Fuel-Efficient Type of

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Boeing said Thursday it had decided to go ahead with "full development and production" of the Boeing 737-300, which is to be a new, longer, wider and more fuel-efficient version of the widely used Boeing 737-200 twin-jet.

chael W. Detchin, vice president and aviation analyst for Oppenheimer & Co. He said the Dash 300's cost per seat-mile would be considerably lower than that offered by existing, comparable aircraft.

This proposed fuel-efficient, quiet Delta calls a 3, would seat 150 passengers used largely on flights between 400 miles. No airplane manufacturer has put forward a complete design for such a much less than orders for

He asserted that the ministry was not prepared to begin talks if the basis of the U.S. position was such a sharp reduction in the number of vehicles exported. Because his ministry would probably be charged with enforcing any such export restriction, the MITI official's remarks indicated that working out what the Reagan administration calls a "voluntary restriction" on Japan's part will get off to a problematic start.

Japanese automakers refused to comment on the report — claiming that they could not discuss a "hypothetical" reduction — but they also are expected to resist such major cuts.

The request has not been announced officially by either Japan or the United States, and its accuracy is in part disputed by the U.S. embassy in Tokyo. The accounts leaking out here and in Washington, however, are generally similar. It was reported Tuesday that the Reagan administration had informally asked Japan to hold exports of passenger vehicles this year to about 1.6 million units. According to Japanese statistics, Japan exported about 1.9 million cars and vans to the United States last year.

Elaborating on his company's widely expected announcement, made from its offices at Renton, Wash., he contended that the two-engine Dash 300 would offer lower noise levels in addition to far greater fuel efficiency than other, similar jetliners, which he did not name.

At the Atlanta headquarters of Delta Air Lines, meanwhile, it was disclosed that Delta has in recent days delivered to major aerospace companies specifications for a similar, but completely new, twin-jet that it wants to have designed, developed and manufactured for use by Delta and other carriers.

A Boeing spokesman said the new aircraft, being a "3" version of an existing plus relatively inexpensive into production.

Table of Quotations in Canadian Funds. Lists various fund names and their values.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock Closing Prices for March 26, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stock Closing Prices for March 26, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Canadian Indices

Table of Canadian Indices for March 27, 1981. Shows various index values and changes.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange Closing Prices for March 27, 1981. Lists various stock prices.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets for March 27, 1981. Shows gold prices in London, Zurich, and other locations.

U.S. Key Indicators

Table of U.S. Key Indicators for March 27, 1981. Lists various economic indicators and their values.

Advertisement for URBIO INTERNATIONAL N.V. U.S. \$30,000,000.00 Floating Rate Notes due 1986.

Advertisement for Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) and Valuers White Weld S.A.

Advertisement for Eurocurrency Interest Rates for March 27, 1981. Lists rates for various currencies.

Advertisement for COMPANY REPORTS. Lists various company reports and their prices.

Advertisement for Selected Over-the-Counter. Lists various over-the-counter securities and their prices.

Advertisement for Floating Rate Notes. Lists various floating rate notes and their prices.

Advertisement for PEOPLE IN BUSINESS. Lists various business-related news and advertisements.

Large advertisement for INTERNATIONAL FUNDS. Lists numerous fund names, descriptions, and prices.

Large advertisement for European Stock Markets. Lists stock prices for various European cities including London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Milan.

Large advertisement for Selected Over-the-Counter. Lists various over-the-counter securities and their prices.

Large advertisement for PEOPLE IN BUSINESS. Contains various news items, advertisements, and business-related information.

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market data for Mexico, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like soybean oil, wheat, and corn.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for commodities like soybean oil and wheat.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data, including exchange rates for various currencies.

London Metals Market

Table of London metals market prices for various metals.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for various goods.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity, including NYSE Most Actives.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones averages for various market indices.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors index data.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading data in New York.

American Most Actives

Table of American most active stocks.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index data.

Large advertisement for 'CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS' with multiple sub-sections for escorts, guides, and other services.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index values.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows for various stocks on Friday.

Peres Says Israel Nearly Became Guinea Sponsor

Article text discussing Peres's role in Guinea and the implications for Israel.

Advertisement for 'PAGE 16 & 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS' with contact information for various services.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET. MALESKA

- ACROSS
1 Hit the books
5 Dalai
8 Taiwan Strait seaport
13 Greek letters
17 Blockheads, in Brest
18 — on Hudson, N.Y.
20 Jay or Kay
21 Pinsetter's place
22 L
24 Cassini
25 Came down
26 Kind of spring
27 R
30 Contralto
31 Nikolaidi
34 Cozy retreat
35 Gram weight
36 Eng. author
37 Quick-fry
38 "Betty"
40 In Dutch it's
42 Decrees
44 Bd. members
45 "Some meat..." Burns
46 Took 40 winks
48 Mmes., in Cadiz
51 Type of type
55 Bar, legally
56 Y
61 Anne or Jeanne; Abbr.
62 Regions
63 Grassland
64 All knotted up
65 El Cordobes
67 AL
70 Sonoran
71 Indigo

Literally Speaking By Jim Page

Crossword puzzle grid with numbered squares and letters.

- DOWN
1 Golf great
2 House Speaker
3 City WSW of Paris
4 Ruhr steel center
5 Chaney
6 Pusny people
7 Maller subject
8 Breed of cattle
9 Shorty
10 Siff, silk net
11 Foretold
12 Safecrackers
13 Land developer's
14 Dell order
15 "... armies clad..."
16 Sink like a soufflé
18 V.I.P. at tax time
19 Gummy officer's command
23 Early English money
28 Honeybee's intake
29 Layers
32 Calendar abbr.
33 "... only a paper moon..."
37 Like McCuller's café
39 About
41 Equine ailment
42 Dancer
43 Ribbed fabric
45 King of Tyre
46 Replace, as postage
47 Baltic Sea republic
48 Compounds including vitamin D
49 R.I., o.e., r.a.
50 Sarasota and Palm Springs
52 "And she — our alley" Carey
53 Go over verbally
54 Sneering
56 Recent: Comb.
57 Good
58 Saul's grandfather
59 Chip
60 To freeze: Fr.
66 Maxim.
67 Pays close attention
68 Tilly or tooty
69 Mail
76 Jimmys
77 Painted arch
78 "Other Skies" poet
79 Chem. suffix
80 Flemish painter: 16th century
83 New Guinea locale
85 Women's vests
86 He bestrode
87 Go astray
88 F.D.R.'s secretary et al.
89 Drooped
90 Gridiron's Green Wave
91 Cheap-jewelry alloy
92 Is suited to
93 Refrigerant or fuel
94 Habituate
95 Shade of difference
96 British excise-tax collector
99 Eagle's nest
101 Rigid
103 Roaster or roaster
103 Machu Picchu setting
105 Sterne's Dr.
106 Seward Peninsula city
108 — Dee (Carolina river)
112 Pt. of the whole
113 Ballerina's — seul

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions for various cities.

BOOKS

THE POLYGAMIST
By B.H. Friedman. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 220 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard
IT IS possible to take both backgammon and Sir Richard Burton too seriously. Most of the characters in "The Polygamist"...

Comic strip panels with dialogue bubbles. Characters include Peanuts, Blondie, Andy Capp, Wizard of ID, Rex Morgan, and Dennis the Menace.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of BBC World Service on various frequencies and times.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour during various periods to different regions.

Sailors to Look Like Sailors Again

As U.S. Navy Revives Bell-Bottoms
NORFOLK, Va. — The bell-bottom trouser is out of style, but the Navy wants its sailors to look like sailors again...

JUMBLE word game section with words: RINBY, SIRUV, GLUNOE, NESSUC and a cartoon illustration.

DENNIS THE MENACE section with a cartoon illustration and the text: "I KNOW, SOON AS YOU GET A WATCH, YOU HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT BEING TOO EARLY OR TOO LATE FOR..."



هكذا في الأصل

Red Smith

Few Demigods Miss Lunch

WORK — Thirty-two demigods from the Hall of Fame were lunching in the White House...



Red Smith in 1952, wearing a St. Louis uniform for the movie role of Grover Cleveland Alexander...

Some of the 17 immortals unable to attend are in uncertain health and some had conflicting commitments...

Burleigh had been using ice packs to ease recurring pain from an inflamed appendix through the last seven weeks of the season...

Publicity-Shy American Skis for World Cup

By Nick Stour International Herald Tribune LAAX, Switzerland — The most coveted prize in Alpine ski racing is at stake here Saturday...



Phil Mahre

Yet Stenmark's grace and his domination of the circuit over the past five years must at times have left Mahre feeling helpless...

But we get along really well. I respect him and he respects me. The weekend program also calls for season-ending men's and women's parallel slalom races on Sunday...

Final Four — LSU, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina

The Associated Press PHILADELPHIA — Only the strong survive in the NCAA Basketball Championships, and the teams that have made it here for the Final Four festivities will be playing to their strengths in Saturday's semifinals...

all four are potential national champions. Only one will wear the crown after Monday night's title game.

about the balance of winning basketball. "That holds true in tournament play more than at any other time during the season."

Navratilova, Jaeger Move to Semifinals

The Associated Press NEW YORK — This week's \$300,000 Avon Women's Tennis Championships has been dubbed "Martina Navratilova and the Seven Unknowns."

semifinal berth with the victory. "I don't know if it's an advantage to me or not. My first time in the Virginia Slims tournament in 1974..."

Player of the Year PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Ralph Sampson, the 7-foot-4 sophomore center who led Virginia into the Final Four, was named recipient of the Adolph F. Rupp Trophy...

Cure the Blues Stumbles On Unbeaten

By Andrew Beyer Washington Post Service EAH, Fla. — Cure the undefeated favorite for mucky Derby, won his 1981 1000-mile race...

stolpy but quick Hialeah racing strip, was mediocre. And the lost shoe on the foot that was caused to him so much trouble suggests that he may be plagued by further physical difficulties this spring.

Transactions

AMERICAN LEAGUE CALIFORNIA — Sent pitchers Dave Schuler and Brian Harper and infielders David Sencoff and Jeff Burt...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Various classified advertisements including: AUTOMOBILES, AUTO RENTALS, AUTO SHIPPING, AUTO TAX FREE, EXCEPTIONAL OFFER, BMW PARK LANE, TAX FREE CARS, BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, TAX FREE CARS, SERVICES, HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL, HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS, LEGAL SERVICES, LOW COST FLIGHTS, HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL, SEA PINES ABROAD, SPANISH COURSES IN MALAGA, SPANISH COURSES IN MADRID, SPANISH COURSES IN BARCELONA, SPANISH COURSES IN VALENCIA, SPANISH COURSES IN BILBAO, SPANISH COURSES IN SEVILLE, SPANISH COURSES IN GRANADA, SPANISH COURSES IN MALAGA, SPANISH COURSES IN MADRID, SPANISH COURSES IN BARCELONA, SPANISH COURSES IN VALENCIA, SPANISH COURSES IN BILBAO, SPANISH COURSES IN SEVILLE, SPANISH COURSES IN GRANADA.

IL Standings

Table with columns for National Hockey League, American Football League, and Wales Conference, listing teams and their records.

Exhibition Baseball

St. Louis Cardinals (NL) Chicago (AL) & Boston (A) Kansas City (AL) & Baltimore (A) Minnesota (NL) Cincinnati (NL) Texas (A) Montreal (A) Detroit (A) Houston (A) Pittsburgh (NL) Philadelphia (NL) New York (NL) Los Angeles (NL) San Diego (NL) San Francisco (NL) Cleveland (NL) St. Paul (NL) Cincinnati (NL) Detroit (A) Philadelphia (NL)

Lotus Cleared for Prix

United Press International MONTE-CARLO — The controversial dual-chassis Essex-Lotus Formula One car has been cleared by the Brazilian Grand Prix technical commission for Sunday's world championship race...

Art Buchwald

Desperate Tech U. Wants You — Now!

WASHINGTON — With education tuition soaring, student loans being cut to the bone, and the 1980s baby boom coming to an end, many colleges are desperately looking for warm bodies to fill their freshman classes.

For the first time schools are advertising for students in newspapers, magazines and on television. An advertising agency recently made a presentation to the board of Desperate Tech University, which had decided to spend a million dollars trying to attract students.

"Gentlemen, we have to resort to a hard sell. Our competitors are offering free cars to the kids, two-week paid vacations in Fort Lauderdale, and remedial rock music classes. If you expect to get a share of the freshman market, you're going to have to top them. Now here is a magazine layout I believe has tremendous student appeal. As you can see, it shows a coed in a wedding gown in front of the student chapel. The text reads, 'I went to Desperate Tech to get an education, but I wound up with a husband. He is going into his father's oil business, and we will start married life on a 10,000-acre ranch just outside Dallas. If I hadn't gone to Desperate Tech I might have wound up working in a massage parlor. There are many men like Ted and you won't have a trouble finding 'Mr. Right,' if you just fill out the coupon on the bottom of the page!'

"How do you propose to do it?" a board member asked. "First, we need a catchy slogan. How does this grab you? We show a TV commercial with John Buechler throwing food at his fraternal brothers while they're testing the science lab. A voice-over says, 'If you liked the movie "Animal House," you'll love the real thing at Desperate Tech.'"

"What else do you have?" someone asked. "Well, this is another TV commercial. We show the president of the university standing in front of the administration, like Lee Iacocca does for Chrysler. He says, 'Desperate Tech is now offering the largest close-out sale in university history. We have to get rid of 100,000 college degrees by April 15. That's why we're offering \$700 rebates to every college freshman who applies this month. Whether you're looking for a B.A. or a B.S., or just want to waste four years of your life, stop into one of our showrooms today and see why so many students are turning to Desperate Tech as an alternate to book-guzzling schools like Harvard.'"

"Need an Apartment For \$10.5 Million?" NEW YORK — For sale: Dpht apt. 34 rms. AC. Magnif. v. Price: \$10.5 million. The apartment, currently owned by Saul P. Steinberg, chairman of The Reliance Group, occupies the 15th and 16th floors of an 18-story building constructed in 1929 for John D. Rockefeller Jr. There are 15-foot ceilings, a 60-foot entrance gallery with an inlaid wood floor, a formal dining room, a breakfast room — with marble fireplace, of course — mirrored coat closets and a fully equipped laundry.

Mary Blume

Hugh Hudson Director Bets on 'Moral Concern' As Film Wave of Future in 'Chariots of Fire'

International Herald Tribune PARIS — In the '60s British films swung, in the '70s they sank. In the '80s they may well soar to judge from the film that was chosen from a field of 11 for next week's Royal Film Performance in London and that will carry Britain's colors at the Cannes festival: "Chariots of Fire," which ends with the singing of William Blake's "Jerusalem" and which tells a tale of sacrifice, patriotism and many cameraderies, with sufficient moral fiber to knit a Union Jack.

The story is simple and based on facts — the struggle of two young men, Harold Abrahams, son of a Lithuanian Jew and a student at Cambridge, and Eric Liddell, son of a Scot missionary, to become champions at the 1924 Paris Olympics. Each man won his race and no Englishman equalled Abrahams' time for the 100 meters until Alan Wells in the 1980 Olympics. "Chariots of Fire" contrasts the characters of the two young men: the radiant Liddell, running for God, with the somber Abrahams, fuelled by his rage against what he has endured as a Jew. In real life Liddell went to China as a missionary and was killed by the Japanese in World War II, while Abrahams became a lawyer and sports commentator who died shortly before the film got underway. "He suffered from anti-Semitism all his life. They didn't like him. He was never knighted, he would have been to the contrary," said the director, Hugh Hudson, in Paris to promote his film.

"Chariots of Fire" is clearly made more timely by the Steve Ovett-Sebastian Coe rivalry at the Moscow Olympics but it is probably its moral uplift that will move people in these crabbed and troubled times. The green and pleasant land of the film is one of sunlit meadows, clean-lined youths in white flannels, square jaws and urgent resolu-

tion. It took David Puttnam, the hard-driving, fast-talking producer two years of mental fight to get the \$6-million film financed. "I was convinced the time was right for this kind of movie. In an era when we've all been reduced to pygmies this is about individuals," Puttnam says. His previous credits include "Bugsy Malone," "The Duellists" and the recent British rock musical "Breaking Glass." Puttnam is a bit jumpy about having the word "moral" used about his film — "Moral concerns sounds better," he suggests — but "Chariots of Fire" press kit is positively inspirational in tone: "Their story deserves to be told again," it says, "if only to inspire today's young men and women the world over to pick up new torches. At the same time it is to find for themselves that old Olympic spirit once more."

"Maybe the time is right now because the values the characters have are the values we need," says Hugh Hudson, 45, whose first feature film this is. He is a tall, roddy-faced former schoolboy who looks like a student in the hunting field, but tends to hide shyly behind dark glasses instead. Never on Sunday Puttnam initiated the project after seeing a news item that referred to Liddell's refusal to run on Sundays. He chose Hudson and the screenwriter, Colin Welland. "That's why David is so good," Hudson says. "He cast the writer and myself. We each understand the world we come from. That's real producing, that is."

Hudson is an old Etonian familiar with the privileged background of Abrahams and his Cambridge friends while Welland, who also wrote "Straw Dogs" and "Yanks," has a working class anger that helped bring Abrahams to life. "Colin's writing has a great lack of embarrassment," David



Director Hudson: Rekindling the Olympic torch.

Puttnam said. "English screenwriting is cool, it's blue if you like Colin's writing. It's purple but it has a lot of red and yellow." For a long time Hudson labored in the field of documentaries and TV commercials while such chums as Alan Parker, with whom he once shared an office, went on to feature films. "Sure I was discouraged," he said, "but I was not unduly worried. It all happened in its own time."

"I've known Hugh for 15 years," David Puttnam said. "His background and fundamental conflicts suit the story of 'Chariots of Fire.' He's a victim of inverted snobbery. For 20 years people have had to have long hair and Liverpoolian accents. Hugh, coming out of Eton with short hair, suffered. The story of the film is different, but the frustrations are identical."

"Chariots of Fire" was shot entirely in England, with Liverpool standing in for the Paris of the 1924 Olympics. "One of the things that was really attractive about it was its total Englishness," Hudson says. "It's totally secure in it. We shot at Eton because Cambridge wouldn't let us in — Cains College said there had never been any anti-Semitism there, King's College didn't want to disturb the American

PEOPLE: Bela Bartok's Son Lc

Peter Bartok, son of the late Hungarian composer Bela Bartok, lost a court bid for \$1.3 million in legal fees and expenses in connection with a 22-year legal battle over his father's estate. "He has not demonstrated to the court why it should take an extraordinary step and award legal fees to a layman for services he claims to have performed as an attorney," said Surrogate Marie Lambert in New York in dismissing the son's claim on the estate. The elder Bartok, who would have celebrated his 100th birthday Wednesday, died in Manhattan 35 years ago, leaving an estate valued at \$100,000. But royalties from his music recently have averaged \$100,000 a year. Bartok willed his property outside the United States to his eldest son, Bela, Jr., by his first wife. All the rights, including the rights to his music, he left in trust to his second wife, Ditta Paszthy, with the principal to go to their son, Peter, on her death. The litigation began 22 years ago when Peter Bartok charged that the estate was not being handled properly by executors named by his father in a 1943 will. Claiming he was unable to afford lawyers, he represented himself before the courts from 1965 to 1975, winning court orders declaring certain disputed manuscripts of his father to be the property of his mother's estate. He contended that executors of the part of his father's estate that he did not inherit were to blame for the drawn-out lawsuit and should pay for his legal services. However, Surrogate Lambert said his mother had a lawyer of her own to protect the estate and that Peter Bartok's services in his role of attorney duplicated those of the regular lawyer. Bartok, his second wife and Peter left Hungary to live in the United States in 1940. Peter Bartok now lives in Florida. His mother returned to Hungary soon after her husband's death. Bela, Jr., son of the first marriage, remained in Hungary.

An English naval tradition dating back more than a century ended when Stephen Wilson became the last member of Britain's Royal Navy to be paid in cash. Wilson, 23-year-old engineering mechanic, held out his sailor's cap to receive £136 (about \$317) at a final ceremonial parade at Devonport, England. Until Thursday, all seamen attended parade every two weeks to have their pay placed on top of their caps, which they had to hold out in front of them. But now, all ranks must have accounts, into which salaries are paid directly. "Nowadays sailors to be paid in cash at night when they're serving on a ship would involve a great deal of notes," said a Royal Navy spokesman. "It makes sense to have a safety point of view to the system." The Royal Navy has a total of 46,800 enlisted men, 7,000 officers.

The soprano who "glossed" drey Heubner's singing in a 1968 recording of "My Fair Lady" is the wife of the singer. The wife is the soprano who "glossed" drey Heubner's singing in a 1968 recording of "My Fair Lady" is the wife of the singer. The wife is the soprano who "glossed" drey Heubner's singing in a 1968 recording of "My Fair Lady" is the wife of the singer.

Folksinger Odette loves the vibrations of the guitar in her body, a sensation she has as a healing experience. In an interview in Frets Magazine, she is quoted as saying, "Sometimes I just find myself lying flat on my back, in bed, just strumming chords. I love to let the vibrations of the guitar vibrate through my body. I love the vibrations healing to me."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE
As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 20% of the newsprint price on your country of residence.

MOVING
WAS YOUR LAST INTERNATIONAL MOVE A MESS? Call us about your next international move and we'll be right down to straighten things out.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
CANADA
TORONTO - CANADA
THE OBELISK
Built by Kneff
Prices from \$74,000 (Canadian). 50% cash required.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
BERKSHIRE
REAUFRU COUNTRY ESTATE
Lambourne, in the heart of rural home, the services include US Golf Club, tennis, swimming pool, etc.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
ITALY
PALAZZO AL VELABRO
Luxury apartment house with furnished bedrooms, bath, kitchen, etc.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
GOLFING
Golfing Detente Leading Service
You will be met at Heathrow Airport and taken to your holiday home.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
FRANCE PROVINCES
CANNES, May 1st - July 25th, beautiful villa, garden, pool, sea view, etc.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
CANTERBURY
Luxury 3-bed site in historic country club, Avonley Royal wedding venue.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
HOLLAND
MONTICARLO
Luxury furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, etc.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
PARIS AREA UNFINISHED
NEAR VICTOR HUGO very sunny 5 rooms. Key money, Tel. 500 60 61.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
HOTEL MANAGER to run 100-room hotel in the Caribbean. Salary negotiable.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
ACCOUNTANT, GERMAN, 42, comprehensive experience in internal auditing, 6 years CPA experience.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
AMERICAN LADY, Excellent French (Bordeaux), University graduate, TV, production skills, on-air radio reporter.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
STRUCTURAL GEOLOGIST M.Sc. Ph.D. experienced in field and experimental work, 10 years experience.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Plus courtoisie et style de l'un des plus grands fabricants de montres de prestige.